

SUNBLEST

SEED

DESCRIPTIVE LIST
of
VEGETABLE VARIETIES

1959
EDITION

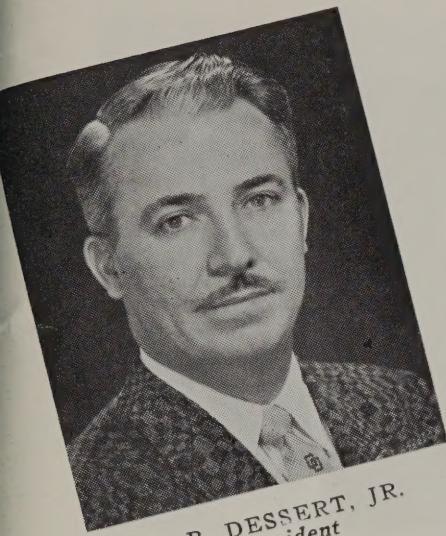
Dessert Seed Company, Inc.

EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

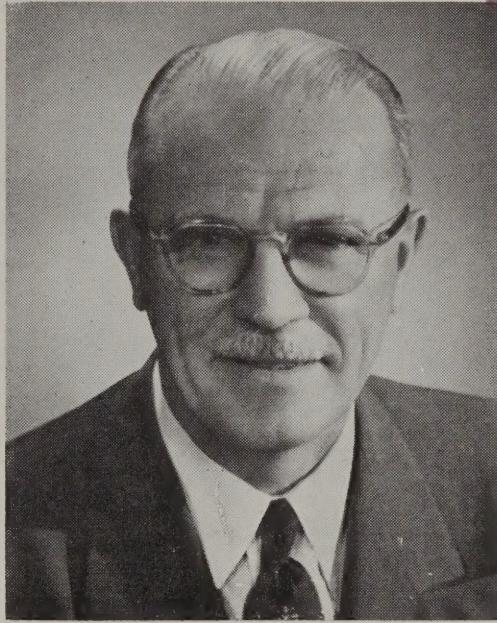
NYSSA, OREGON



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FOREWORD

This descriptive list is offered as a ready handbook covering vegetable varieties in use today.

The data presented is condensed from the mass of information gathered from our own breeding trial grounds, from observations made of commercial plantings, from the research findings of both State and Federal agricultural departments, and from the exchange of information with other seedsmen.

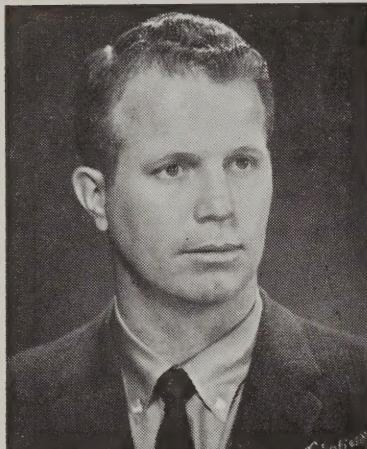
Development of hybrid varieties of vegetables in the last few years has made rapid strides. Dessert Seed Company, Incorporated, has been privileged to have Dr. Henry A. Jones, recently of the U. S. D. A., as head of our Plant Breeding and Research Department. Dr. Jones, assisted by Dr. Robert Tang and John Studer, continues his brilliant work in the field of hybrid onions and spinach. In addition, considerable time is being spent in the research and development of hybrid cucurbits and tomatoes, and the improvement of open pollinated varieties of vegetables.

Environment plays a major role in plant behavior. Maturity dates, size, bolting habit and even flavor are changed by length of day, soils, temperature, and other weather conditions. This is particularly applicable to broccolis, lettuces and onions. Therefore, we have shown maturity dates and sizes which we have found to be average for the variety described, indicating their comparative date on the maturity scale.

April 1, 1959

THESE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO SERVE YOU

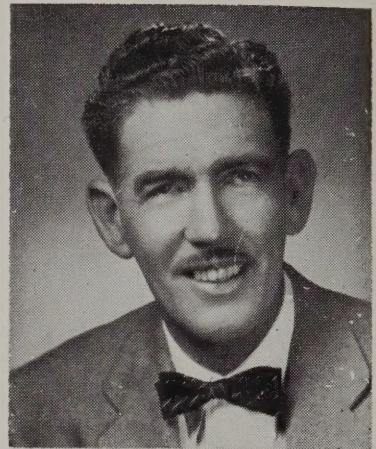
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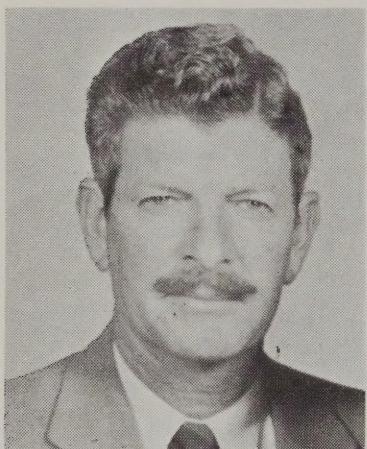
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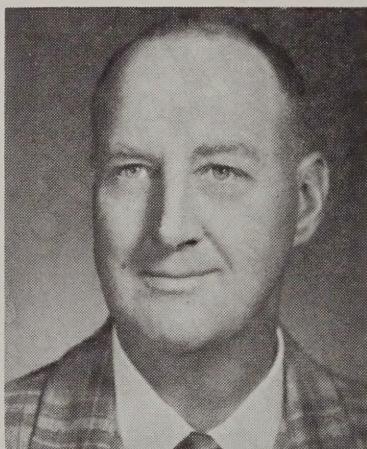
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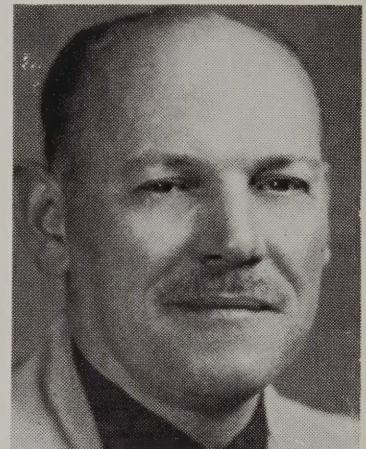
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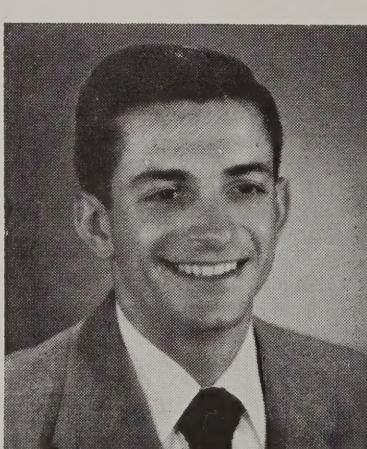


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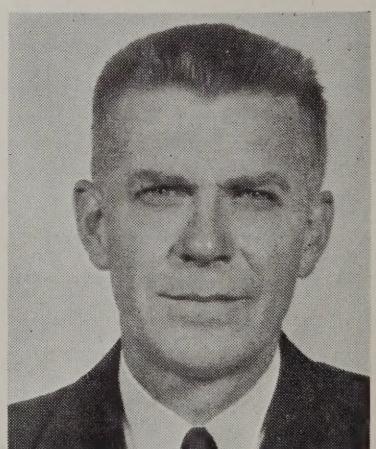
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J. J. COLACE



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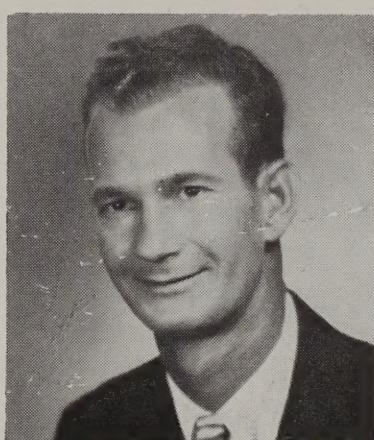
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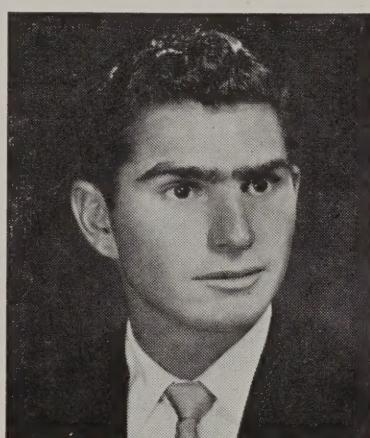
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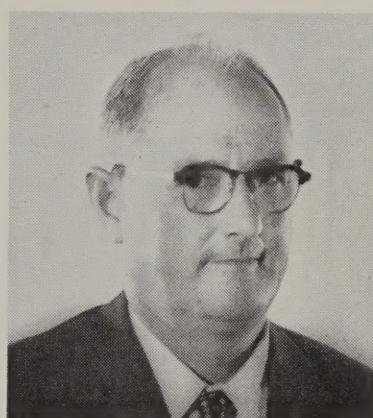
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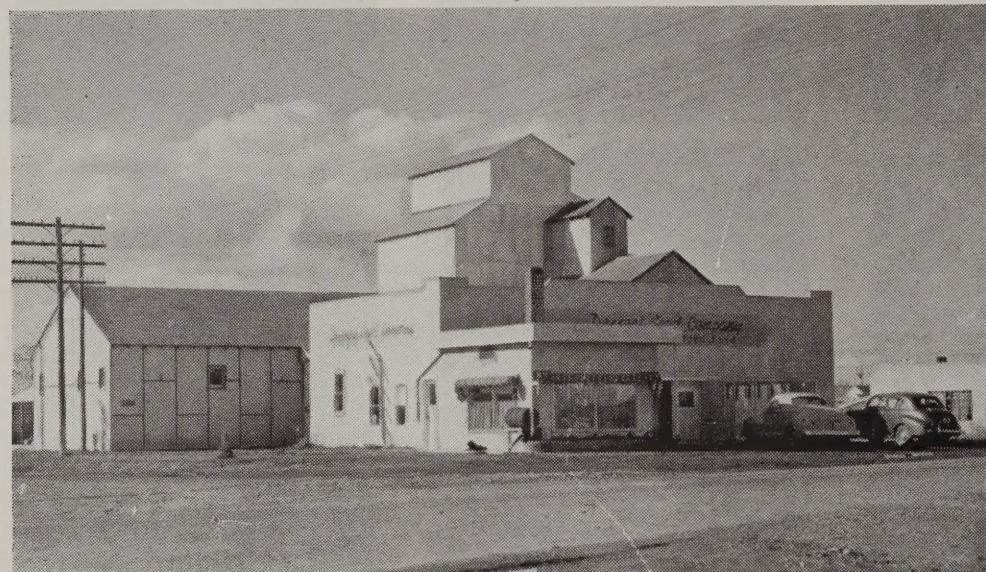


DR. ROBERT TANG
Plant Breeder

*Home Office and Plant
at El Centro, Calif.*



Our new El Centro cleaning plant completely equipped with the most modern and up-to-date seed processing equipment.



*Office and Plant
Nyssa, Oregon*

From the time our seeds leave the field until they are safely stored in bags, their quality is guarded by being processed through the finest cleaning equipment available. Our main storage warehouse in El Centro is maintained at an almost constant 18 per cent humidity, a factor which aids materially in keeping our seeds at a high germination level.



Office and Plant, Brooks, Oregon

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

Fourth Edition

ARTICHOKE

(*Cynara scolymus*)

Green Globe: Edible heads or flower buds are globe shaped. The fleshy base of the scales and the hard center base are the principal edible portions. Usually ready in second year of growth.

ASPARAGUS

(*Asparagus officinalis*)

California 500: Particularly adapted to the Pacific Coast, this variety developed at the University of California, Davis, California, is an early strain of Mary Washington. Almost completely free of purple tinted tips and enlarged nodes. The spears are tight with fine green heads, making an attractive pack.

UC 309: Developed at the University of California at Davis, under the direction of Dr. G. C. Hanna, but not yet officially released, this new variety is slightly later than California 500. It is a heavier yielder, with larger, light green spears. Three years of commercial plantings indicate it is well adapted to Southern and Central California.

UC 500W: Developed by the University of California at Davis, under the direction of Dr. G. C. Hanna, but not yet officially released, this new variety is slightly earlier than California 500. A heavier yielder, with tight, slightly larger, light green spears, it is more uniform than California 500. Indications are that it is adapted to Central California.

UC 711: Developed at the University of California, but not yet officially released, this new variety is a heavier yielder than California 500, but slightly later. It has a larger, dark green spear with a fairly tight head. Indications are that it is well adapted to Southern and Central California.

Mary Washington: Particularly resistant to asparagus rust, produces plenty of large spears, of fine flavor; color green with just a tint of purple on the tip. Ready for use usually about the third year from seed.

BEET

(Beta vulgaris)

GARDEN VARIETIES

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Crimson Globe: Roots almost globular, color of flesh deep crimson, sometimes slightly zoned. Leaves medium to tall, color medium green tinged with bronze.	60-65
Crosby's Egyptian. Roots rather globular, usually a little flattened at base, with small tap-root. Flesh, deep purplish red, sometimes zoned a little lighter color. Leaves medium size. Early maturing and good sweet flavor.	55-58
Detroit Dark Red: Roots globular and very regular. Flesh deep blood red throughout, of excellent quality. Leaves medium height, dark green. One of the best varieties for general use.	58
Detroit Dark Red Short-top: Roots very round, a little smaller than the original Detroit but flesh even a deeper blood red, no zones. Leaves are small to medium in height and medium to dark green. A very tender beet, suitable for all purposes, particularly good for canning.	55
Perfected Detroit: Has a long season, can be used when quite young but remains tender for a long time. Takes its globular form quite early and grows to a good size round beet. The flesh is the deepest blood red of all the Detroits. Leaves are tall and a little coarse. Good for canning and dicing.	60
Early Blood Turnip: Roots fairly large, slightly flattened globe shape. Flesh a good deep purplish red. Leaves medium to tall. A good variety for general use, keeps well. Our strain of this beet is very choice.	60-65
Early Wonder: Roots rather a flattish globe shape, medium size, small tap-root. Flesh deep purplish red, sometimes slightly zoned. Early maturing, this Beet should be used when young. Leaves medium size and medium green color.	53-58
Early Wonder Tall-top: Similar to Early Wonder in most respects, except that the leaves are taller and more upright growing making them suitable for use as greens.	60-65
Early Wonder Green-top: Very similar to Early Wonder as regards color of root and flesh, perhaps inclined to be a little flatter globe. Chief distinction, however, is the fact that the leaves, which are of medium size, remain green until maturity.	55-60
Eclipse: Roots rather deep globular shape with moderate tap-root. Color of flesh is a rather bright red, often zoned with a paler shade. Leaves rather tall, color green with almost orange red veins.	60-65



Beet, Early Wonder Tall Top

BEET, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Extra Early Flat Egyptian: Roots are flat turnip-shape with small taproot. Flesh color is dark purplish red when young but zones of paler color appear when left too long. Leaf small to medium size. This variety is the earliest of all Garden Beets, can be forced, is very sweet and tender in its younger stages.

50-55

Green Top Bunching: Roots are round and smooth, color of flesh is a bright deep red. Leaves are medium size and keep their attractive green color to maturity.

55-60

Good for All: Roots rather like Detroit but a little smaller. Color of flesh deep crimson, very good for canning. Leaves medium size, smooth and distinct.

55-60

Ohio Canner: Roots rather a flattened globe shape of medium size. Color of flesh very dark red. Leaves medium small, erect growing. A tender variety suitable for canning and for market gardens.

60-65

SUGAR BEET
(*Beta vulgaris*)

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Klein Wanzleben 267 Type: A variety with high sugar content, heavy yielder, suitable for a great variety of soils and climates. Leaves medium size.

100

STOCK BEET or MANGEL WURZEL
(*Beta vulgaris*)

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Danish Sludstrup Intermediate: A very heavy yielder of high feeding quality. Large Intermediate shape with moderately fine top and clean tap-root. About two-thirds out of the ground. Has a reddish yellow skin. Flesh is white with occasional golden zone at base. 120-150

Red Eckendorf: Is of tankard shape, square shoulder and blunt or flat base. The center of the root is compressed to form a waist. Rather a coarse and heavy top. Color of shoulder is bronzy red, rest of root a good red color a little paler at the base. Heavy yielder, easy to lift. In some countries the leaves are used during the growing season for feed. 120-150

Giant White Half-Sugar Greentop: A large smooth intermediate Mangel with fairly large tops. Has a bronzy green shoulder, rest of root dull white with a clear white pointed base. Flesh white and rich in sugar, very valuable feed both in quality and quantity. Stands well out of the ground, easy to lift. 120-150

Giant White Half-Sugar Rosetop: Similar to the Greentop except in color and not usually so large a root which is compensated for by having a little higher percentage of sugar. Color, bronzy rose shoulder, rest of root is rose with a white pointed base. 120-150

Golden Tankard: A fine quality Mangel, the root is broad tankard shape with square shoulder and blunt base. Color of root is brownish red at the top becoming clear red at base. Flesh is deeply zoned with gold, has a flavor particularly pleasing to cows. Easy to lift. 120-150

Mammoth Long Red: Very heavy roots, broad and long with fairly coarse tops, base a little pointed and well covered with fibrous roots. Rather firmly rooted. Outside color of root is dull red at top becoming clear red at base. Flesh white sometimes a little zoned with red. Probably the heaviest cropper of all Mangels with highest percentage of food value per acre, but holds firm to the ground and does not lift so easy as the intermediate varieties. 120-150



Swiss Chard, Fordhook Giant

SWISS CHARD (Silver Beet)
(*Beta vulgaris*, var. *cicla*)

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Large White Ribbed Dark Green (or Silver Ribbed): Has the broadest rib of the Chards, often 8 inches or more broad. Leaf, dark green, almost smooth. The Chard or midrib can be used like Asparagus and the leaf makes excellent Spinach.

55-60

Lucullus, Pale Green. Has a long and rather rounded rib, dull greenish white, very sweet and tender. Leaf is light green, fleshy and very crumpled, most attractive.

55-60

Fordhook Giant (or Dark Green Lucullus): Rib is a little broader than the pale Lucullus and of a clearer white color. Leaf is dark glossy green, very crumpled, a very desirable variety.

55-60

Rhubarb Chard: Quite distinct. Ribs narrow but fleshy, of a good crimson color, resembling Rhubarb both in shape and color. Leaf is dark green, slightly crumpled, veined crimson. Good to eat and also a very decorative plant.

55-60

BROCCOLI
(*Brassica oleracea*, var. *italica*)

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Early Purple: Distinct in growth and color, the large central head is borne on a tall stem, much like green sprouting broccoli, and where it is open to the sun is a fine purple.

55-60



John Studer Making Broccoli Crosses

BROCCOLI, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Green Sprouting Calabrese, Main Crop or Medium Early: Plants are a deep glaucous green from 18 inches to two feet high. Produces a central head of green buds which should be cut early to permit the new sprouts and buds to develop that shoot out from the sides. These are smaller than the central head but if kept cut will provide good greens for a long time.

80-90

Green Sprouting Calabrese Early: Similar to above but earlier and very much liked for market. Also good for canning and freezing.

60

Green Sprouting De Cicco: A week earlier than the common early strain. It has a close-beaded, rather flat central head mass three to four inches in diameter, borne on medium sized stems, fairly free of bracken. Of fine quality, and attractive when packed in bunches or in cellophane. The abundance of the well formed side shoots make this an excellent variety for freezing. The leaves give good cold and wind protection.

55

Green Sprouting Early One: An early strain, it matures 3 to 5 days later than De Cicco. The central head mass is a little more peaked than De Cicco, with stems a little longer. It has good, tight medium heads that mature quickly. It has fine appearance and flavor with good quality side shoots. An excellent market and cello type, and yields well for freezing. The stems and heads are extremely tender when cooked and free of outer tough skin. Leaves are larger and give good protection.

60

BROCCOLI, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Green Sprouting Calabrese, Late: Used in California as an over-winter variety. If planted in the fall can be used for spring cutting. Only suitable where climate permits plants to be overwinter in this way. 100-125

Green Sprouting Grand Central: A medium variety, large-headed, rather vigorous growing plant, especially suitable for fall cutting. Makes an abundance of side shoots after central head is cut. 65

(Cauliflower-Broccoli. See Cauliflower, page 21)

K and V: Generally considered a second-early type, it is well suited for late spring and summer harvest. The large, rather loose head is borne on a tall stem. An excellent variety for freezing and market. Not well adapted for late fall harvest. 80

Waltham No. 29: Developed to withstand the increasing cold of fall maturity, it can be classed as a medium variety. The central head mass is medium to large, well rounded, with a fine to medium bead that holds a long time before uncurling for bloom. The lateral heads are strong and sturdy. It is excellent for market, cello pack and freezing. The large sturdy leaves are a distinctive slate green color. 60

BROCCOLI RAAB (*Brassica napa* *cultivorus*)

Broccoli Raab (Rapa) Fall: A distinct, branching variety, with small bright green heads, about 1 inch in diameter. Sometimes called Italian Turnip Broccoli. Pungent mustard like flavor. A winter-over type, it is used for early greens.

Broccoli Raab (Rapa) Spring: Very similar to the Fall type above, except that it will not winter over. Usually planted in spring for early greens. This variety bolts quickly.



Green Sprouting Early One

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera)

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Long Island Improved: Comparatively dwarf, about 2 feet; well covered with firm cabbage-like sprouts maturing over several weeks.	90
Half-dwarf Improved: Height 2½ to 3 feet, takes a little longer to develop than the Long Island strain. Very good solid sprouts. Used on Pacific Coast for fall picking.	100
Catskill Mountain Strain: A fine selection of dwarf Brussels Sprouts, developing good size sprouts, very compact and firm. Early and a heavy yielder.	85-90



Brussels Sprouts, Half Dwarf Improved

CABBAGE

(Brassica oleracea var. capitata)

First Early Varieties

Bonanza: This medium sized round-headed, early variety is of value mainly because it holds well in the field and cuts over a long period. Slow bolting, it is firm and uniform, with an average diameter of 6½ inches.

70-75

Early Jersey Wakefield: Conical shaped heads about 7 inches long, color dark green. Small and very early.

65-70

Charleston Wakefield: Conical shaped head, larger, later and broader than the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are about 8 inches long and seven inches broad at the base. Color dark green. Quite an early Cabbage and a great favorite.

70-75



Cabbage, Golden Acre

CABBAGE, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Golden Acre: The earliest of the round-headed varieties. Gray-green in color, very firm heads and very good texture. Develops very regularly. Heads 6 to 6½ inches in diameter.

60-65

Green Acre: Similar to Golden Acre, but retains the outside color of the head, keeps green longer, early and regular. Heads 6½ to 7 inches in diameter.

62-67

Early Copenhagen Market: The original early round-headed variety, larger than the Golden Acre class and almost as early. A great favorite for market use. Comes to maturity very regularly. Heads 6½ to 7 inches in diameter.

65-70

Resistant Detroit (Yellows-resistant Golden Acre): Useful for planting on soils that are yellows infested. Similar to Golden Acre in most respects but is not quite so regular. A good medium green. Heads 6½ to 7 inches in diameter.

64-67

Second Early Varieties

All Head: A flat or drumhead type. Although this variety develops early it can also be grown for winter use. Heads are very solid, good medium green, averaging 8 to 9 inches in breadth and about 6 inches in depth, excellent kraut sort and succeeds almost everywhere.

75-80

Badger Market: A yellows resistant variety that is widely adapted both to northern and southern latitudes. Can be classed as a second-early variety, and produces small to medium round heads, very solid. It is finding favor in those areas where cabbage yellows and the excessive size of Copenhagen market is a problem.

75

Early Flat Dutch (Stein's) Drumhead: A few days later than All Head and somewhat larger; has a little more outside leaf. A good market variety. Heads about 10 inches in breadth and 6 inches deep.

85-88

CABBAGE, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Early Round Dutch. Intermediate between the Flat Drumheads and the Ball-head types. Is of medium size. Heads have a breadth of 7 to 8 inches and about 6 inches deep. Firm, solid heads, fairly early.	78-85
Succession: The largest of the second early Drumheads with heads 10 to 11 inches in breadth by 7 to 8 inches deep. Color medium green. Large solid heads of very fine quality, short-stem.	85-90
Surehead: Heads 8 to 10 inches broad and 6 to 7 inches deep. Of Flat Dutch type, short stem, compact, bred for its sure-heading quality.	90
Brunswick Drumhead: A very large, flat Drumhead with distinct and rather large ribs in the outer leaves and very short-stemmed. Heads 10 to 12 inches broad and 7 to 8 inches deep.	85-90
Midseason Market: Similar to Enkhuizen Glory in many respects, develops a little earlier. Large globular heads of very fine quality on short stem. Diameter about 8 inches. Good general purpose mid-season sort.	73-78

Second Early Varieties, Round Headed Varieties

Copenhagen Market (Regular Strain): The original strain. Is rather larger, a little later and has a little more outside or wrapper leaf than the popular Early strain. Heads are 7 to 7½ inches in diameter, very firm and solid and uniform in maturing.	70-75
Glory of Enkhuizen: A large round-headed variety with outer leaves of a spreading habit. Heads are very solid, 7 to 8 inches in diameter, especially good for kraut. Outside leaves are a greyish green.	75-80
Improved Globe (Yellows-resistant Glory of Enkhuizen): As large as Enkhuizen Glory but may be a little later in development. Is yellows-resistant and is good for market and for kraut.	78-85
Marion Market (Yellows-resistant form of Copenhagen Market, Main crop): Slightly later than original Copenhagen Market and a little darker green. Large round heads, very solid, diameter 7 inches.	78-85

Late Varieties

All Seasons Drumhead: Heads 10 to 12 inches broad and 6 to 8 inches deep; large flat Drumhead type. Sustains hot dry weather, good winter keeper. Heads often attain a weight of 10 pounds, makes excellent kraut.	90-100
Wisconsin All Seasons, the Yellows-resistant form: Similar to All Seasons but usually a little coarser and irregular in development.	90-95
Premium Late Flat Dutch: The latest of all Flat Drumheads, very large and very solid, heads 12 inches in diameter, 7 to 8 inches deep, can attain a weight of 14 to 15 pounds. Very fine quality. A large and rather spreading plant.	100-110



Cabbage, Marion Market

CABBAGE, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Danish Ball-head Short Stem: Globe-shaped heads very tightly packed and solid, small core. Will store safely all winter. Good for shipping; ideal for kraut. One of the best all-purpose late Cabbages. Diameter 7½ to 8 inches.	100-105
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8: The best yellows-resistant ballhead type. Heads are slightly flattened globe shape, plant medium height. Good for kraut, shipping and storage. Diameter 7½ to 8 inches.	105-110
Penn State Ballhead: Very uniform in heading, slightly flattened globe shape, extremely hard, particularly suitable for winter storage, makes good kraut. Is medium short-stemmed. Diameter 7½ to 8 inches.	105-110

Red Varieties

Red Acre: The earliest developing Red Cabbage. Even in its earliest stages takes on a solidity that is remarkable. Round head, very solid, splendid color. Diameter 6 to 7 inches.	75-80
Round Red Dutch: A medium early, very deep red variety. Little taller and later than Red Acre, excellent quality, head diameter 6 to 7 inches.	85-90
Red Hollander, Yellows-resistant: Similar to Round Red Dutch, develops a little later. Can be used where a yellows-resistant variety is needed.	95-100
Mammoth Red Rock: A large flattened globe-shape head, deep purplish red color, the latest of the reds in developing, is excellent for storage, the best of the large Red Cabbages. Diameter about 8 inches.	100-105

CABBAGE, SAVOYDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Savoy, Chieftain: A medium size Drumhead shaped variety, dark green, closely crimped or savoyed. Earlier than Perfection Drumhead, but stands a long time. Heads about 9 to 10 inches broad and 6 to 7 inches deep.	85-90
Savoy, Perfection Drumhead: A large Drumhead, rather coarsely crimped, of a good dark green color, the best for general use. Diameter 8 to 10 inches and 7 to 8 inches deep. Excellent quality.	90-95

CABBAGE, CHINESE (or Celery Cabbage)
(*Brassica pekinensis*)Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Not the same family as ordinary Cabbages, develops rapidly from seed. All varieties have a slightly pungent flavor and can be used as salad or as cooked greens.

Chihli: Heads are long and tapering, often 18 inches and about 3½ inches in diameter at the base. Early, crisp and sweet.	70-75
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Michihli: A pronounced improvement on Chihli, darker green, very sure heading and particularly uniform in size and time of development. The dark green exterior leaf has no tint of yellow in it, the interior is solid and beautifully blanched, crisp, tender and good flavor. Will store well for winter use.

Pe-tsai: The original long headed strain, heads about 12 inches long, very sure heading.	75
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Wong-Bok: Heads are oval or dumpy. About 10 inches tall by 6 or 7 inches diameter. The whole head is completely blanched, very tender.

80-85

CARDOON
(*Cynara cardunculus*)

Large Smooth: While having much the same appearance as Globe Artichoke, it grows much more erect and it is the large fleshy midribs that are the edible part of the plant. This variety is almost spineless and when tied together the midribs blanch easily.

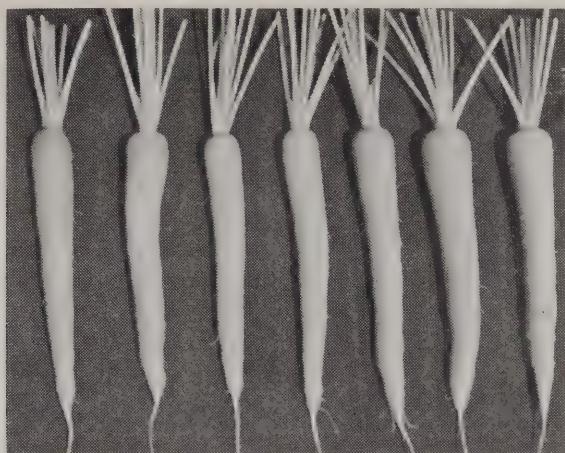
CARROT
(*Daucus carota*)**Forcing and Early Varieties**

Amsterdam Forcing: A very quick developing variety, light salmon red color. Very useful for early forcing and can be used as an early Carrot for outdoor cultivation. Usually used in a young stage but will develop into a 6-inch blunt-ended root.

65

French Forcing Horn: A small top-shape, almost round forcing Carrot about 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, light orange red color, very early, tender and sweet.

60



Carrot, Imperator

CARROT, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Early Scarlet Horn (Dutch Horn): Can be used as an early frame variety, more often employed as a first early outdoor grown market variety. Reddish orange color, about 3 inches long and tapering a little from a diameter of 1½ inches to 1 inch, blunt ended, invaluable for early work.

64

Nantes Stump-rooted: Can be used for frame culture but is principally used as an early outdoor kind. Practically coreless, bright orange red. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, 1¼ inch thick, cylindrical, stump rooted. A high quality variety.

68-70

Nantes Strong-top: In every way similar to Nantes stump-rooted except that the tops are not so brittle or likely to break when being pulled or bunched.

68-70

Touchon: A very high quality Carrot of Nantes type but a little longer and has more intense coloring. Deep orange throughout, coreless. Roots 6½ to 7½ inches long. 1½ inch thick.

68-70

Bunching Varieties

Gold Pak: All-America Selections Bronze Medal Award winner for 1956, this rich orange, long, slender bunching carrot is an excellent commercial and home garden variety, coreless, smooth skinned and with very short, strong tops.

80-85

Gold Spike: An excellent market and shipping variety with shorter tops and longer, slimmer roots than Imperator. It has orange-red flesh with small dark orange core, and shows good color early.

85

Imperator: The leading market and shipping variety. Needs good deep loamy soil to attain its best development. Ideal for bunching, practically coreless, fine orange red color. Roots about 8 inches long, tapering to a semi-blunt end when fully developed.

76-80

CARROT, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Imperator Long: Similar to above but longer and a little broader; 9 to 10 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches broad at shoulder. Of real use where soil is deep enough to take it. Very heavy cropper.	76-80
Imperator Long Short Top: Developed mainly for its shorter top, this variety is similar in other ways to Imperator Long.	76-80
Tendersweet: Similar to Imperator in most ways, but more useful for home gardening, very sweet but rather brittle, leaf stems tinged with purple. Excellent for freezing as it retains its color in package.	75-80
Streamliner: A high quality bunching type, very clean growing. Root 8 to 8½ inches long, 1¼ inches at shoulder, gently tapering to a semi-blunt tip, deep orange color, practically coreless.	77

Main Crop Varieties

Chantenay: Well known as an early market carrot, and in general use everywhere—half-long stump-ended, 5½ to 6 inches long by 2 to 2½ inches broad at the shoulder, tapering a little to the base, deep orange color flesh with lighter orange core.	70-74
Chantenay Red-Cored: More refined than regular Chantenay and not quite so large a root. The core is almost as deep a color as the flesh. Quality is excellent. Popular for canning and freezing.	72
Chantenay Long Type: A longer form of red-cored Chantenay, about 7 inches long, width at shoulder about 2 inches. Very good quality and suitable for bunching.	72-74

Chantenay Royal:

With deeper, richer color and shorter tops than Chantenay Red Core, it is exceptionally uniform in shape and size. The shoulders show less green than is found occasionally in Regular Chantenay.

70-75

Danver's Half-Long:

A leading main crop variety. Suitable for all purposes, market, home garden, and storage. About 7 inches long, width at shoulder 1½ to 2 inches, tapering a little to a semi-blunt end. Medium orange color.

75



Carrot, Chantenay Red Cored

Bunching Varieties

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Danver's Hutchinson: Rather larger and heavier yielder than regular Danvers. Root about 10 inches long, with 2-inch shoulder, almost cylindrical, has fairly definite stump end. Color good, medium orange with greenish tinge on shoulder.	80
Supreme Half-Long: A high quality form of Danvers with a red core. Color is true deep orange throughout. Flesh is tender and sweet. Root is about 7 inches long with a 1½ to 2-inch shoulder tapering to a semi-blunt end. Excellent for bunching.	75
Guerande or Oxheart: A very distinct variety. Useful for home garden especially when in its younger stages. Oxheart in shape, deep blunt ended. 2½ to 3 inches wide at crown and about 5 inches long when fully developed. When full grown is also used for stock feed. Color medium orange.	80
Red St. Valery: An improved Long Orange, having a broader shoulder; length often 10 to 12 inches if grown in suitable soil. Color scarlet orange. Root fairly smooth and finishes with a pointed tip. Once a well known market variety now largely used for stock feed.	85
Long Orange: Similar to St. Valery, with a little narrower shoulder.	85
Waltham Hicolor: Recently released by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station at Waltham, this exceptionally promising new bunching carrot is outstanding for its lack of green shoulders, its uniformly deep color, and the fact that the tops do not burn off in unexpected summer heat. In shape and habit of growth, it approximates Imperator.	75-80



R. B. Dessert, Sr., with
Cauliflower, Extra Early Snowball

CAULIFLOWER***Brassica oleracea, var. botrytis***Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Danamerica: The largest of the early Cauliflowers with heads 7 to 8 inches in diameter and larger, firm and of good texture. Strong protecting foliage, good market garden variety, pure snow white.	60
Danish Giant (Dry weather): A distinct variety, eminently suitable for use where dry and adverse conditions prevail. The long broad upright leaves serve as protection against either burning sun or early frost. Heads 6 to 7 inches in diameter, good pure white.	80
Dwarf Erfurt: A well protected variety of Early Main crop Cauliflower. Plant is large and outer leaves are upright in growth. Heads are medium large, 6½ to 7½ inches across, solid and pure white.	70
Snowball, Extra Early: Dwarf, compact, quick and uniform in growth. The earliest of the Snowballs. Heads snow white, solid 6 to 7 inches in diameter.	52
Super-Snowball: One of the earliest and most regular in maturing, only a few days later than Extra Early Snowball. Heads medium to large, pure waxy white.	55
Snowball A: A very reliable early strain, very even in time of maturing. Heads, medium to large in size, are deep and solid. Color pure ivory white, well protected by inner leaves.	55
Snowball "E": A medium early type, the head is medium sized, averaging about 7½ inches in diameter. The curd is smooth and of good depth, well protected by outer leaves. Good yielder.	55-60
Snowball "Y": Except for its more vigorous growth and later maturity, it is quite similar to Snowball "X". The curd is smooth, white and solid, protected by large outer leaves. It is a heavy yielder.	65-70
Snowball 34: A good selection, similar to Super-Snowball.	55
Snowball Early: The regular strain. Heads medium to large, clear snow white; leaves rather broad and slightly waved, inner leaves protect the head.	60
Snowdrift: Matures a little later than Super-Snowball, has the same fine qualities. Sure heading, large, solid pure white heads, completely protected. Outer leaves are long and strong. Heavy yielding soft, excellent for quick freezing, matures gradually.	65-70
Snowball X: Of the same type and fine quality as Snowdrift, maturing over a period of days.	65-70
Snowball 16: Very similar to Snowdrift.	65-70
Snowball M: Noticeably uniform; similar in most characteristics to Snowball X, but slightly smaller and earlier, much more uniform. Heads are large, well protected; curd is smooth, firm and pure white.	58
Veitch Autumn Giant: A large, tall plant with upright leaves. Very distinct, a late variety with very large heads, well protected. Used for a fall developing sort in Eastern States and New England.	130-150

CAULIFLOWER, Continued

Late Varieties or Winter Cauliflowers
 (Cauliflower—Broccoli)

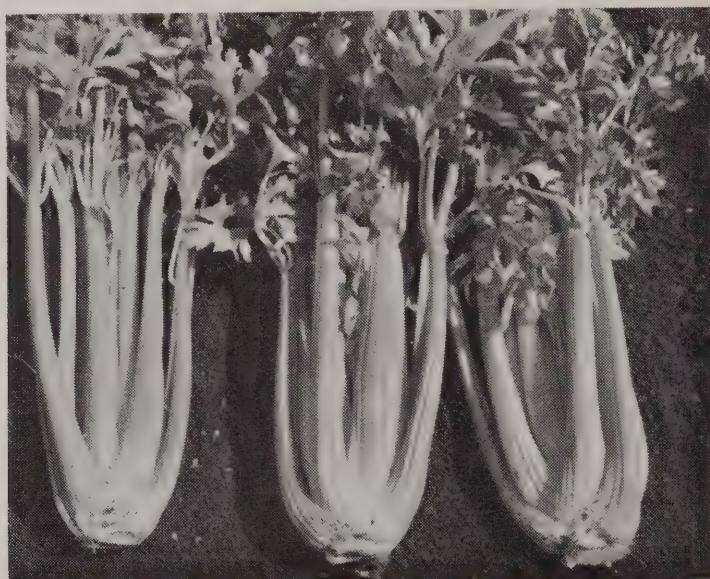
Days to
Maturity
from Plants

- **Early Pearl (November-December):** Largely used in Pacific West Coast areas. Plant seed in June, transplant August, ready November-December. Maturity follows that of Veitch Autumn Giant, quite distinct, very well protected large pure white heads.
- **Medium Pearl (January-February):** Similar to above but takes longer to mature. Ready January-February.
- **Late Pearl (March-April):** Similar to above but maturing late March and Early April.
- **St. Valentine (March):** Large plant and large heads, pure white, good shipper. Heads well protected, ready for use in March.

CELERY
(Apium graveolens)

Golden Varieties

Cornell 6-19: Resistant to Fusarium Yellows but not to blights, the plant grows to about the same height as Dwarf Golden Self Blanching, generally erect but somewhat spreading with outer leaves medium green. The brittle, thick, well-rounded stalk blanches easily, is 9 inches to first joint, and has a small to medium heart. The flavor, crispness and general quality is excellent, and it is a fine main crop yellow variety.	95-100
Golden Plume (Wonderful): Early, will blanch easily, medium size plant, stocky, compact heart, thick solid stalks, finest quality.	85
Golden Plume, Tall, Non-bolting: Overall height 26 to 27 inches, edible heart, 8½ to 9 inches; resists low temperatures without bolting.	90
Supreme Golden self-blanching: Earlier and taller than Golden self-blanching. Overall height 25 inches, stems to first joint 8 to 10 inches. Used in Florida for winter crop. Very full compact hearts.	85
Dwarf Golden self-blanching: Plants medium in height, stocky and compact. Foliage yellowish green. Stalks solid, of delicate flavor, blanches readily to golden yellow. Fine for market and shipping.	90-100
Tall Golden self-blanching: Earlier than the dwarf strain. Plants 25 to 30 inches high, not quite so firm as the dwarf type. Stalks medium thick, blanch readily to golden yellow. Delicate flavor.	85
Golden Detroit: An excellent and very uniform stock of Dwarf Golden self-blanching, about 22 inches tall, edible stalk about 7 to 8 inches long. Hearts are firm, solid and heavy, very valuable for market work.	90
White Plume: Very distinct early variety, useful as an early market sort. Plant taller and more slender than Golden self-blanching and more resistant to blight. Leaves are green splashed with white, blanches very easily to a snowy white, stalks are solid, tender and of excellent quality.	115



Celery, Utah No. 52-70

CELERY, Continued**Green Varieties**

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Emerson Pascal: This new variety is moderately resistant to blights and is immune to Fusarium Yellows. Resembling Summer Pascal, the foliage is erect in habit, 22 to 24 inches tall. The foliage is uniquely fernlike with a brittle stalk that is large and rounded. The heart is small, the petioles having a small slot. Excellent flavor. Recommended for areas which suffer from blight. 115-120

Utah No. 52-70: A new Green Pascal strain with a very strong root system with the ability to absorb more magnesium from the soil. The result is much less discoloration of leaves and stalk due to the deficiency of magnesium ("Brown-check"). Upright and compact in habit, it has dark green stalks and foliage. Plants are 24 to 26 inches tall, with harvestable stalks of 8 to 9 inches. Tender and crisp, and of excellent quality. 130-140

Spartan 162 (Magnesium Yellows Resistant): Developed and released in 1958 by the Department of Horticulture, Michigan State University, this new slow-bolting, green, Utah type pascal celery shows strong resistance to magnesium yellows. Plants are erect, full-hearted and compact, with an average height of 25 inches. Stalks are 9 to 11 inches long, lightly ribbed, rather thick, and with normal Utah flattening at the base. Tender, crisp and mild, it is a most promising new variety. 125

Fordhook Giant or Emperor: Short, stocky, dark green; easily blanched to a greenish white with golden heart, good flavor. 120

Fordhook, Tall: Similar to the dwarfer stock in color and quality but grows several inches taller and is a little more slender. 128

Utah Tall Green: Stalks grow considerably taller than the regular strain of Utah, rather slender and very tender. 130

CELERY, Green Varieties, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Utah No. 15: A mid-season Utah; leaves dark green, deeply cut, moderately broad, full hearted and very compact. Edible stem 8 to 10 inches long, thick, rounded and quite smooth and tender. A crisp nutty flavor, distinct and delicious; fully a week earlier than Giant Pascal.

125

Giant Pascal: The late green Celery, tall, with leaf stalks round, thick and solid; blanches to a good creamy white; hearts are tender, brittle and of good quality.

140

CELERIAC or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY (*Apium graveolens, var. rapaceum.*)

Large Smooth Prague: The most useful variety, with roots when mature about 4 inches in diameter; leaves and stalks are hollow and are not used. The root, sometimes used to flavor soup, makes a fine individual dish when cooked.

110-120

CHICORY

(Cichorium intybus)

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Asparagus or Radicetta (*Ciccoria catalogna*): A rapid growing annual, has the appearance of a Dandelion plant; both leaves and seed stalk are edible and are used for early greens; has an elusive flavor considered by some to resemble Asparagus and by others a tender dandelion.

55

Asparagus or Radicetta, F & P Early Strain: As described above, a special strain, suitable for spring sowing.

55

Asparagus or Radicetta, Fall or Winter Strain (Quarantine): May be sown later for use in Fall or early Winter, produces a heavy crop of tender shoots. Definitely dwarfer and later than above.

80

San Pasquale (All Seasons): Similar to Radicetta but lighter green and more finely cut leaves, bunched so tightly as to blanch them at the center; very tender. A little later in sending up seed stalks.

70

Witloof or French Endive. The roots of this variety are harvested and then set out in sand. The cluster of tightly folded blanched leaves from 4 to 6 inches long form the famous Witloof Chicory, a dainty and delicate salad with a distinctive, sharp flavor.

Large Rooted Magdeburg or Coffee Chicory: The dried roots are used as a substitute for Coffee. Roots are 12 to 14 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the shoulder.

COLLARDS

(Brassica oleracea var. acephala)

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Georgia, Southern or Creole: The original variety of non-heading type of Cabbage, used for greens in the South. Plants 2 to 3 feet tall with a number of tender leaves clustering on the top. Will succeed where heading Cabbages fail.

75

Vates Non-Heading: Released by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, this slow-bolting variety has broad, thick, glossy leaves with a light slate bloom but no purple veining. In habit it is broad and spreading and over-winters well even as far north as Virginia. A variety for canning and market.

80

SWEET CORN

(Zea mays, var. saccharata)

Open-Pollinated

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Black Mexican (White): Changing to blue black at maturity. Ears: 8 rows, tender and very sweet. Height of stalk 6½ feet, length of ear 8 inches.

90

Country Gentleman (Shoepeg) (White): Ears: Kernels are set irregular, there are no rows. The cob is small and the kernels are very deep and of slender shoepeg shape, forming a very compact ear. Very sweet and tender, remains edible for a long time. Height of stalk 7 feet, length of ear 8 to 8½ inches.

95

Golden Bantam 8-Row (Yellow): Ears: 8 row, kernels broad and of a fine sweet flavor. Height of stalk 5½ feet, length of ear 6 to 7 inches.

78

Golden Bantam Improved 12-Row (Yellow): Ears: 10 to 14 rows, kernel medium wide, deep and sweet. Height of stalk 5½ feet, length of ear 7 inches.

82

Stowell's Evergreen (White): Ears: 16 to 20 rows. Kernels medium large and plump, creamy white, sweet and of good quality. Suitable for home, market gardening and canning. Remains in good table condition for a long time. Height of stalk 8½ feet, length of ear 8½ inches.

100

Hybrids and Top Crosses

Country Gentleman Hybrid (White): Ears: Kernels arranged in zig-zag shape. Kernels color creamy white, shape deep shoepeg. Heavy yielder. Very vigorous plant. Has a peculiar shaped drooping tassel. Height of stalk 7 feet, length of ear 8 inches.

98

SWEET CORN, Open Pollinated, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Evergreen Hybrid (White): Ears: 16 to 18 rows. Kernels snow white, medium in breadth, good depth. Heavy yielder, strong growing plant, drought resistant. Height of stalk 8 feet, length of ear 8 inches.	97
Golden Bantam Evergreen Hybrid (Yellow): Ears: 12 to 16 rows. Kernels rich yellow, deep and broad, good flavor, good husk coverage. Plants very sturdy, dark green and broad leaved. Height of stalk 8 feet, length of ear 8 inches.	96
Golden Cross Bantam Hybrid (Yellow): Ears: 10 to 14 rows. Kernels deep yellow, medium breadth and fairly deep. Very good flavor. Plant sturdy, resistant to Stuarts disease, is one of the most useful and heaviest yielding hybrid Sweet Corns. Height of stalk 6 feet, length of ear 8 inches.	86
Ioana (Yellow): Ears: 12 to 14 rows. Kernels light yellow, medium narrow, very sweet and tender. Resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. Good yielder. Height of stalk 6 feet, length of ear 8 inches.	89

GARDEN CORN—White Table Varieties

Adams Extra Early White (Burlington): Ears: 12 to 14 rows. Kernels medium breadth and depth, snow white. Fairly tasty and tender when in the milk stage. Resistant to ear worm and disease. Height of stalks 5 feet, length of ear 6 inches.	74
Mexican June (White): Ears: 12 to 18 rows. Husks fit tightly, making it highly resistant to ear worm. Height of stalk 9 feet, length of ear 8 inches. Strictly a southern variety, used on the border states and in Mexico. It is a half sugar white Corn used both for green corn and for flour. Very popular with the Spanish-American people of the Southern States.	105
Truckers Favorite (White): Ears: 12 to 16 rows. Kernels medium breadth and fairly deep, ivory white, good flavor when in the milk stage. A vigorous plant, withstands cold, heavy yielder. Height of stalk 8 feet, length of ear 9 inches.	85

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass (<i>Lepidium sativum</i>): Produces an abundance of finely cut dark green leaves. Suitable for garnishes and salads. Rather a pungent flavor.	45
Upland or Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea verna</i>): Leaves are oval, plain, about 2 inches long by 1 inch broad, useful for salads, pleasantly warm flavored.	45
True Water Cress (<i>Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum</i>): A hardy aquatic plant used in garnishes and salads. Creeping in habit, it has a fine, distinct, pungent flavor when young and tender.	

CUCUMBER
(*Cucumis sativus*)

Black-Spined Varieties

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Boston Pickling: Medium dark green, uniform in cropping. Fruit only slightly tapered. Length 6 to 7 inches. Slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches when fully developed.	58
Chicago Pickling: Medium green, very early; hardy and vigorous vine. Fruit almost square ended, attractively ribbed and warted when at pickle size. Length 6 to 7 inches; slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches when fully developed.	58
Early Cluster: Medium green. Fruit sometimes borne in clusters, square at both ends, useful for early slicing as well as for pickles. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches when fully developed.	52
Early Russian: Medium light green, early and very prolific. Fruit short oval, a good early pickling sort. Length 4 inches, slicing diameter 2 inches.	54
Early Surecrop Hybrid: Developed and introduced by Dr. H. B. Peto, this hybrid slicing cucumber was awarded the AAS Bronze Medal for 1951 for its outstanding qualities. The vigorous vine with large protecting leaves is resistant to Mosaic and downy mildew. The fruits are slender, with blunt ends, 8 to 9 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Skin color is dark green, and the fruit have a very small seed cavity. Suitable for commercial and home gardener use.	58-62
Everbearing: Rich medium green, very prolific, should be kept closely picked, will go on bearing for a long time. Length 5 inches, slicing diameter 2 inches when fully developed.	52
National Pickling: Dark green, prolific. Fruits are blunt at both ends and maintain their shape at all stages of their development, thick walls, a leading pickling variety. Length 6 inches, slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches when fully developed.	56
Ohio M.R. No. 17 (Mosaic Resistant): This Mosaic Resistant pickling variety, developed at the Ohio Experiment Station is a little darker green than National Pickling, and slightly longer giving it a slimmer appearance. Tapering toward the blossom end, it is well warted and attractive, the vine is strong and vigorous, and it is a heavy yielder.	55
Snows Pickling: Dark green, prolific, square at both ends even when in small pickling stage. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches when fully developed. Highly recommended.	54

CUCUMBER, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

West India Gherkin (Cucumis anguria): Fruits pale green, oval and uniform in shape, covered with prickly spines, used for very small pickles; has a distinct and pleasing flavor. Length 2½ inches. diameter when fully developed about 1¼ to 1½ inches.	60
Wisconsin SR No. 6 (Spot Rot Resistant): Fruits are thicker and blockier than National Pickling, having a fine dark green color with few furrows showing in pickling stage. Developed by Dr. J. C. Walker, of the University of Wisconsin, it is highly spot-rot (<i>Cladosporium</i>) resistant, has a strong, vigorous vine, and yields well.	55
Wisconsin SMR 12: Recently released by the University of Wisconsin, this new Scab and Mosaic resistant pickling cucumber has a vigorous vine, with light green fruits that taper at both ends. Fruit 2½ inches in diameter by 6 inches long, it produces well in areas where Scab and Mosaic are a problem.	65
Yorkstate Pickling (Mosaic Resistant): Introduced by the Plant Breeding Department of Cornell University, this mosaic resistant cucumber is very similar in type and performance to National Pickling and has proven of great value in areas where mosaic disease is a problem.	58
Lemon (or Apple Shaped): Round variety, slightly elongated, very prolific and sweet flavored and most digestible. At its best when yellow markings first appear on skin, in its earlier stages of development. About 3 inches in diameter.	65
Improved Long Green: Medium dark green. Fruits are long, slightly tapered, slender, warted. Length 12 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	68
Japanese Climbing: Medium green, cylindrical, rounded at both ends, good quality. Especially adapted for climbing trellis and covering fences. Length 9 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	60

White Spined Varieties

Armenian Yard Long (Cucumis Melo Var. <i>flexuosus</i>): Distinct long, curved fruits often two or three feet long, with a diameter of 3 to 4 inches. Color grey-green, with a unique fluting.	75
A & C. Fine dark green, holds color well, excellent shipper. Almost cylindrical, tapering just a little at both ends. Length 9 inches; slicing diameter 2¼ inches.	67

*Cucumber, Ashe***CUCUMBER, White Spined, Continued**

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Ashe (Scab and Downy Mildew Resistant): This new slicer cucumber recently released by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station is proving valuable in areas where scab is a problem. It closely resembles Ashley, having Ashley's downy mildew resistance. A notable advance in breeding for disease resistance.

65-70

Ashley (Downy Mildew Resistant): Developed and released by Clemson College Truck and Experiment Station, Charleston, South Carolina, this early, heavy yielding, mildew resistant slicing cucumber has made a fine name for itself by its strong resistance to downy mildew, particularly in the Southeast. Somewhat resembling Marketeter, the skin is darker with a slicing diameter of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, slightly pointed at the stem end. Good for spring and fall plantings.

65-70

Black Diamond (Stays Green): Very dark green—retains color—good keeping quality, splendid for shipping. Cylindrical. Length 7 inches, slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

60

Colorado: Dark green color, holds color and firmness for a long time. Cylindrical, tapering slightly at ends. Suitable to rich productive soils. Length 9 inches; slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

67

Crystal Apple: Similar to Lemon Apple in everything but color. Crystal Apple is a pleasant creamy white. About 3 inches in diameter, and has white spines.

65

Cubit: Extremely dark green, holds its color and freshness for a long time. Long and blunt ended. Very small seed area, excellent in every way for market. Length $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

60

Davis Perfect: Deep green color with occasional light green stripes at tip. Long, smooth, tapering at each end. Good flavor and very productive. Sometimes used for greenhouse culture. Length 10 inches, slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

67

CUCUMBER, White Spined, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Earliest of All: Deep green color, keeps color fairly well, tapers abruptly at each end at a blunt finish. Used as an early variety in the South. Length 7 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	61
Early Fortune: Fine dark green—maintains color and freshness for a considerable period. Much esteemed as a good slicing variety. Largely used by shippers. Length 9 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	64
Early White Spine: Good dark green, a little striping at tip. Tapers slightly. Good flavor, very productive, much used as an early shipping variety. Length 7 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	60
Fletcher (Scab and Downy Mildew Resistant): Developed and released in 1958 by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, this fine slicer generally resembles Stono in type and growth, but slighter shorter in length. The added quality of being resistant to scab, as well as to downy mildew, makes it extremely valuable in infected areas. Slicing diameter 2¼ inches, length 8 inches. Excellent flavor and appearance.	70-75
Highmoor (Scab Resistant): Resembling in many ways Straight Eight, this slicing variety is generally smoother and more uniform in appearance. Light green color with faint stripes showing at maturity.	70
Klondike: Deep green color, well maintained, useful as a long distance shipper, resists adverse weather conditions. Length 7½ inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	62
Longfellow (Vaughan): Attractive dark green color, small seed cavity, pleasant flavor. The long fruits are suitable alike for home garden, shipping and greenhouse culture. Length 12 to 16 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	72
Marketer: Rich dark green, carried right down to the tip, heavy yielder of very trim and uniform fruits, which are slightly tapered. An exceptionally fine market variety. Length 8 inches, slicing diameter 2¼ inches.	65
Marketer, Long: Resembles in most respects ordinary Marketer except that it is a little longer and smoother.	65-70
Mincu Extra Early: Medium green, produces its fruits in clusters, often 8 to 10 fruits near base of plant. Useful alike for slicing and pickles. Length 4½ inches, slicing diameter 2 inches.	50
Ohio MR 200: Developed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, this new slicer has shown considerable tolerance to Mosaic. Except for a little less taper at the stem end, it resembles Marketer.	65-70

CUCUMBER, White Spined, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Palmetto (Downy Mildew Resistant): Developed and released by Clemson College Truck Experiment Station, Charleston, S. C. A cross between Puerto Rico and Cubit, it has the resistance to downy mildew of the Puerto Rico strain and the

good marketable size, color and edible quantities of Cubit; the fruit is slightly more pointed at the ends and a few days later in developing. Length 8 to 9 inches, slicing diameter 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Recommended as a fall crop.



Cucumber, Palmetto

Palomar (Downy Mildew Resistant): This new early slicer cucumber has shown remarkable resistance to Downy Mildew in the South and East. Vine is vigorous, very productive, and the fruits are somewhat like Marketer, except a little longer and colored a deeper green. Excellent for market and home garden.

65

65-70

Santee 5-2 (Downy Mildew Resistant): Another variety developed at the Clemson College Truck Experiment Station. Similar to Cubit but with a barely discernable blossom end star, this strong, vigorous, downy mildew resistant variety is the companion type to Palmetto, especially successful in spring plantings. Small seed cavity.

65

Smoothie (Downy Mildew Resistant): Recently developed and released by North Carolina State College, this new downy mildew resistant slicer cucumber is unique in that it is perfectly smooth, very dark skinned, and has an unusually small seed cavity. The vine is very vigorous and distinct, having heavily savoyed dark green leaves. An excellent shipper and makes an attractive package. Excellent for home and market.

70-75

Stays Green: (See Black Diamond)

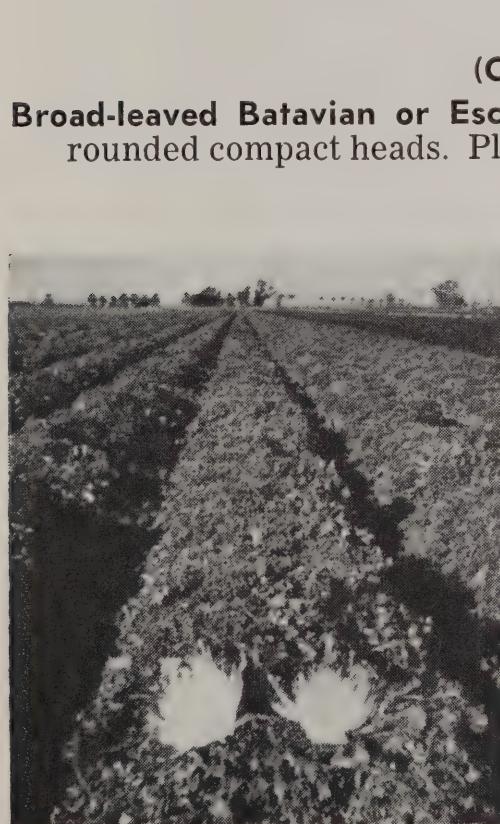
Stono (Downy Mildew Resistant): Developed and released by Clemson College Truck and Experiment Station, this new downy mild resistant slicing variety has been rated as highly as Marketer in fruit shape and vine vigor. Yields well, and the mildew resistance is such that it is suitable for spring or fall plantings.

70-75

Straight Eight: Dark green when at shipping size, no striping, small seed area. Cylindrical clean blunt ends; has all the good points for a shipping variety. Length 8 inches, slicing diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches.

66

EGG PLANT <i>(Solanum melongena, var. esculentum)</i>		<i>Days to Maturity from Plants</i>
Black Beauty: Plant 24 to 30 inches tall, may yield four to six large fruits. Fruits are broad egg shape, very rich dark purple.		80
Florida High Bush: Plant 36 to 40 inches tall, upstanding holds fruit off the ground. Fruits are long oval tapering towards the stem, dark purple.		85
Florida Market (Phomopsis vexans resistant): Of particular value in areas bothered by fruit spot (Phomopsis), this high-yielding, vigorous variety is about the same type as Fort Myers Market (see below), but with fruits slightly longer, and with plants 6 inches taller.		80-85
Fort Myers Market: Plant 30 to 36 inches tall, fruit held well off the ground. Fruits are long oval with no neck at stem end, 9 to 10 inches long, 5½ to 6½ inches in diameter, blackish purple. Used in the South, valuable for drought and disease resistance.		85
Long Purple Early: Plant 22 to 26 inches tall, erect and branched. Fruit long and slender, 8 to 10 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches thick, dark purple.		78
New Hampshire Hybrid: Plant about 18 inches tall. Bred for use in short season areas, very productive. Fruits medium size, round to olive shape, dark purple color.		70
New York Improved or Large Purple: Plant about 30 to 36 inches tall, spreading habit, carries four to six fruits rather near the ground. Fruit broad egg-shape, rather longer than Black Beauty, a rich glossy purple, large and uniform.		83



Endive Deep Heart Fringed

ENDIVE
(Cichorium endivia)

		<i>Days to Maturity from Seed</i>
Broad-leaved Batavian or Escarolle: Leaves large and broad; well rounded compact heads. Plant reaches a diameter of 12 inches.		90
Batavian Full Heart (Escarolle): Improved Broad-leaved Batavian; leaves are broad, heart is full, plant is compact with well-blanced heart of infolded leaves, of thick, bulky texture.		88
Deep Heart Fringed: A remarkable Endive, somewhat between Batavian and Green Curled. Up-right in habit, leaves are broader than Green Curled but nicely fringed. Outer leaves turn up-right. Extra deep hearts, well filled, blanch a clear creamy yellow.		90

ENDIVE, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Batavian Cos Type: Young plants resemble Full Heart, but leaves are broader and rounder; they develop into an erect and Cos like plant with hearts that blanch to a clear yellow.	100
Large Green Curled: Leaves are deeply cut, medium large, midribs are green, will blanch nicely when tied up.	95
Green Curled Ruffec (Green Ribbed): A much improved large green curled, often 15 inches across. Leaves have deeply cut and fringed margins, heart blanches to a creamy white of very fine quality.	95
Green Curled Pancalier (Pink-Ribbed): Rather coarsely cut and toothed outer leaves. A large plant with tuft of small leaves in center which blanch readily to a creamy white, midribs are tinted rose.	95

HERBS and SUNDRY SEEDS

Anise (Pimpinella anisum) Annual. Height 14 to 16 inches, used for garnishing. Seeds are aromatic and are used for flavoring many kinds of foods. (Florence Fennel is sometimes called Sweet Anise, but is quite distinct.)	75
Balm (Melissa officinalis) Perennial. Low growing, about 18 inches. Has fragrant leaves, an odor suggesting lemon; yields valuable oil used in perfumes.	85
Basil Sweet (Ocimum basilicum) Annual. Height 12 to 18 inches, entire plant is aromatic, excellent for seasoning; oil used in perfumes.	85
Basil, Italian Large Lettuce-leaved (Ocimum basilicum) Annual. Plant is thick-set and dumpy, 12 to 14 inches high, leaves are broad oval, rather crinkly, 3 to 4 inches long. Flowers are larger and less numerous than ordinary Sweet Basil. Uses similar to Sweet Basil.	85-90
Borage (Borago officinalis) Annual. Coarse hairy stems, 18 to 20 inches tall, slightly aromatic; leaves are used for flavoring and as a pot-herb. Flowers, violet or blue, star shaped. Well-known bee plant.	80
Caraway (Carum carvi) Biennial. Attains height of 20 to 24 inches in the second year, carrot-like foliage. Mostly grown for seeds which are used for seasoning bread, cakes and pastries, and also for a volatile oil.	
Catnip (Nepeta cataria) Perennial. About 2½ feet tall when fully developed. Foliage greenish-grey; flowers small, blue, are liked by bees. Dried leaves sometimes used as tea. Whole plant a tonic to animals, especially cats. Also called Cat-mint.	
Chervil, Curled (Anthriscus cerefolium) Annual. About 12 inches tall, leaves are bright green, finely cut, aromatic, used as seasoning and as a salad.	60-65
Chives (Allium schoenoprasum) Perennial. Plants grow in clusters, about 6 inches tall. Very fine onion leaves much prized for flavoring either soups or salads. Flowering plant is quite decorative.	

HERBS AND SUNDY SEEDS, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Coriander (Coriandrum sativum) Annual. 24 inches tall, finely cut foliage, rather too pungent. Chiefly grown for seeds which are used medicinally and as flavoring for meats, pickles, sauces and in confectionery and pastry.	75
Dandelion, Improved Thick Leaved (Taraxacum officinale) Annual. Plant is spreading, 18 to 24 inches across. Leaves large, partially toothed, thick in texture, prolific, dark green, they blanch easily, fairly tender greens.	95
Dill, Mammoth (Anethum graveolens) Annual. Height 2 to 3 feet. Leaves green, cut almost as fine as thread. Seeds flat and brown when ripe. Chiefly used in a dry state for flavoring, particularly in Dill Pickles.	70
Fennel, Sweet (Foeniculum vulgare) Annual. Height 3 to 3½ feet, very aromatic, used for flavoring.	60
Fennel, Florence or Finnochio (Foeniculum dulce) Annual. Sometimes called Sweet Anise. Height 3-4 feet. Leaf stems have a tendency to fold in like Celery, but it is the base of the leaf stalks that thicken and closely overlap, forming an apple-shaped, bulb-like enlargement. Sweet, aromatic, Anise-like flavor, used either fresh or cooked.	60
Horehound (Marrubium vulgare) Perennial. Hardy, about 2 feet tall, strong, aromatic odor. Leaves are grayish and are used for flavoring. An extract is used medicinally for coughs and colds.	
Lavender (Lavendula spica) Half-hardy perennial. Height 2-2½ feet. Sweet delicate odor. Flower stalks are dried and used in perfume, also placed in linen closets to impart their perfume to the linens.	
Marjoram Sweet (Origanum majorana) Annual. Height 1-2 feet. Leaves can be used either fresh or dried for seasoning. It is pleasantly aromatic and is among the principal herbs that are used for seasoning soups, stews, meat pies and sausages.	70
Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis) Perennial. Height 3-4 feet. Glossy green foliage, aromatic, nutmeg odor and rather warm bitter flavor. Leaves used in seasoning and extracted oils from the blossoms are used in perfumery.	
Rue (Ruta graveolens) Hardy Perennial. Bushy plant 2-2½ feet high. Strong odor and rather bitter flavor. Usually employed medicinally, sometimes used in beverage and in seasoning vinegar.	
Sage, Broadleaf (Salvia officinalis) Perennial. Hardy spreading plant, 14-18 inches high. Silvery gray-green foliage, pleasant aromatic odor. Flavor is mildly pungent, leaves used in seasoning. Perhaps the most widely used among the herbs for seasoning.	
Savory, Summer (Satureia hortensis) Annual. Height about 12 inches, hardy bushy plant. Entire plant is aromatic, when dried is used for seasoning.	60
Thyme (Thymus vulgaris) Perennial. Height 9-12 inches. Fairly strong, but aromatic odor and pleasant taste. Ornamental as a plant and very useful as a dried herb for seasoning.	

KALE
(Brassica oleracea var. acephala)

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch. 12-14 inches high by 25-30 inches in spread. Leaves are finely curled and bluish green in color. Hardy, stands well, maintains its color.	60-75
Dwarf Green Curled. 12-15 inches high by 24-28 inches spread. Leaves are finely curled, deep yellowish green. Very hardy. Good market variety.	65-75
Siberian Improved. Dwarf, sprawling and extremely hardy. 12-15 inches high with spread up to 36 inches. Leaves are large and thick, bluish green, plume-like, frilled at the edges.	60-70
Tall Green Curled Scotch. Very hardy, plants upright, attaining 30 inches. Leaves which are carried well off the ground are finely curled, deep yellowish green. Very tender after being frosted.	75
Thousand-Headed (Jersey Type). Chiefly grown for chicken feed and for stock. Sometimes attains the height of six feet. Carries an abundance of smooth leaves of medium dark green. Very succulent.	75-80

(Also see Collards)



Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna

KOHLRABI
(Brassica caulorapa)

Early White Vienna. Leaves 8-10 inches long with slender stems. Bulbs green, fine texture; at their best for eating when young and small, say 2 inches in diameter.	55-60
Early Purple Vienna. Leaves are purple, stems fine and delicate. Bulbs have purple skin but white flesh, a very desirable vegetable when young.	60

LEEK
(Allium porrum)

Giant Musselburgh. Leaves medium green, stem fairly long, 8½-9 inches and 2 inches thick.	150
Large American Flag (London Flag). Leaves a good medium green, stem is fairly long, 7½-9 inches but 1-1½ inches thick. Hardy.	145



Dr. Ross C. Thompson

IN APPRECIATION

For the last decade or so, wherever Seedsmen have gathered on the convention floor or beside some field of lettuce that was a delight to see, to feel, to taste, or to ship to some distant market, at least one Seedsmen inevitably would say:

"It looks as if Dr. Thompson has come out with another good lettuce!"

Recently Dr. Thompson retired after many years of dedicated work with the United States Department of Agriculture, leaving behind him a long list of improved varieties of vegetables which were developed and released under his supervision.

No one man has done so much for the lettuce trade.

LETTUCE (*Lactuca sativa*)

Loose-leaf Varieties (var. *crispa*)

b.s.—Black seed. w.s.—White seed.

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Black-Seeded Simpson (b.s.). Leaves light green, broad, crumpled and frilled. Splendid crisp quality. A large compact plant adaptable everywhere, home or market garden. 45

Early Curled Simpson (w.s.). Leaves light yellowish green, a little less frilled than the black seeded, sweet, crisp and firm. Large compact plant, suitable for home or market purposes. 45

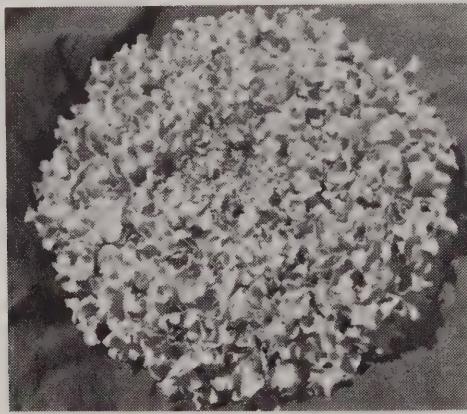
White Seeded Simpson (w.s.). Very similar to Early Curled Simpson. 45

Grand Rapids (b.s.). Very early, hardy, disease resistant, leaves light green, margins much waved, curled and fringed. Plant is large, upright and compact and the leaves are very tender, especially when forced. 43

LETTUCE, Loose Leaf Varieties, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Ruby (b.s.): Developed at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., under supervision of Dr. Ross C. Thompson, this new variety of leaf lettuce has a finely savoyed, bright red leaf that is ideal for summer salads. Rather large and spreading in growth, the leaves are lightly fringed, crisp and flavorful. Very fine for home and market gardeners.	50
Oakleaf (w.s.): Leaves medium green, similar in shape to large oak leaves, tender and of good flavor, resistant to heat, compact plant.	40
Prizehead (w.s.): (American Gathering): Early, quick growing variety, very suitable for home gardens. Outer leaves tinged bronzy red, inner leaves remain green. Fairly large plant, leaves are broad, crumpled and frilled, sweet, tender and crisp.	46
Red Salad Bowl (b.s.): Developed by Dessert, quite similar in general appearance to Salad Bowl except it has an attractive bronze-red color wherever touched by the sun. Sweet and tender, it is fine for garnishing and salads. For home and market gardeners.	50
Salad Trim (b.s.): A result of careful breeding by Dessert, this lettuce has glossy deep bronze-red leaves that are unequaled for garnishes and salads. Leaves fairly broad, lateral in growth, and of fine flavor and crispness. Slow bolting. When cut and bound like endive, it is very attractive in cello-pack. Excellent for market or garden.	50-60



Lettuce, Salad Bowl

Salad Bowl (b.s.): Developed at the Plant Industry Station, U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Maryland, under direction of Dr. Ross C. Thompson. This Gold Medal winner for 1952 is large growing, medium green, second early in maturity, and slow to bolt. Leaves are long and deeply lobed. One of the best loose-leaf varieties and is adapted to pre-packaging. It seldom slimes as a summer lettuce, and does well in the South.

45-50

Chicken or Everbearing (w.s.): Not used for human consumption. Used as chicken and rabbit feed. Tallest and largest of all lettuce plants, attaining height of 4 feet and furnishing a continual abundance of leaves.

50-60

LETTUCE, HEADING VARIETIES

(Lactuca sativa, var. capitata)

Butter Head Varieties

All the Year Round (b.s.) (Salamander and Tennis Ball are similar). Forms firm heads even in hot weather, very reliable variety for market growers. Color medium light green. Compact round head, hearts white, sweet and very tender. 70

Bibb (b.s.). Small, extra early, should be sown early, bolts quickly in hot weather, and can be used also for late summer sowing. Deep waxy green, heart rich yellowish green, distinct and very pleasant flavor. 60



Lettuce, Big Boston

Big Boston (Trocadero) (w.s.). Medium large, firm, well folded head. Leaves a little crumpled, green, slightly tinged brown on the margin. Fine flavor, buttery yellow heart. Can be used for cold frames but is chiefly grown as a standard out-of-doors variety. 76

Continuity (Crisp-as-Ice) (b.s.). A medium size plant, succeeds well in hot weather. Leaves are dark green, heavily overlaid with dark brown, giving the plant a reddish bronze appearance. Has firm well blanched heart and a pleasant buttery flavor. 72

Hanson (w.s.) (Nonpariel). Very hardy. Large plant with light yellowish green outer leaves. Broad and thick, attractively frilled. Heart is almost white, crisp and tender. Well known home and market garden variety. 80

Hardy Green Winter (w.s.). Medium size and a medium dark green. Leaves rather crumpled but with straight edges. Is a butter-head of good quality, grown for fall and winter use. 82

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

LETTUCE, Butter Heads, Continued

Hubbard's Market (w.s.). Medium size, rather globular firm head, dark green, slightly crumpled, but straight edged leaves. Heart buttery and sweet. Useful for home and market gardens, also for cold frame culture.

66

Iceberg (w.s.). Large plant with broad and wavy light green leaves with tinge of brown on margin. Hearts are crisp and tender, white inside. Well folded and suitable for home gardens or local markets.

82

(Do not confuse this with New York, Imperial, etc., often called Iceberg by shippers.)

May King (w.s.). Very early, used for greenhouse forcing. Can be used as an early outdoor sort, scorches in hot weather. Plants are medium to small, light green and tinged a little with brown when grown out of doors. Hearts are small, firm and round with creamy yellow interior, very sweet and tender; buttery flavor.

65

Midas (w.s.): Developed and released by the Plant Industry Station, U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Maryland, this is a large, medium early, light green, medium savoyed butterhead type. Larger, but resembling White Boston, with deeper savoy. Its main advantage is the very slow-bolting habit, especially in the North where it is grown as a summer lettuce. We believe this will replace Big Boston.

78

Mignonette (b.s.). Withstands heat well, much used in tropical countries; small plant, compact, medium brown with dark greenish tinge. A color suggesting that of Mignonette (Machet). Leaves are frilled, the heart is globular and firm, blanches almost white, crisp, tender and sweet.

65

Mignonette Green (b.s.). Rather like regular Mignonette in size, shape and general habit, but color is deep green, is free of the brown tinge, and even slower to bolt than regular Mignonette. Grown largely in the tropics.

65

Tom Thumb (b.s.). Very early, small, compact plant. Good medium to light green. Suitable for home gardens and for frame culture. The outside leaves are small and fit snugly to the head. Leaves are a little crumpled. Heart is firm and tender. The earliest and smallest butterhead. Can be planted very close together.

55-60

Wayahead (w.s.). Heads medium to small, medium bright green, leaves are rather crumpled, heart is firm and tender, creamy yellow, good quality, early home garden variety.

70

White Boston (w.s.) (Unrivalled, Green Trocadero, Ocoee). Medium large heads of a pleasing light green color, no tinting. Leaves are smooth and straight on the edges; heart is compact yellow and buttery, excellent quality.

76



Lettuce, Climax

LETTUCE, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Lettuce Heading, Crisp Heading Market Heads, Shipping Varieties

Alaska (b.s.): Developed and released by the Plant Industry Station, U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Md., under direction of Dr. Ross C. Thompson, this is a large, dark green, late maturing, slow bolting, tipburn and anthracnose resistant head lettuce. Head is firm, with good wrapper leaves, but is somewhat exposed on top. Good quality, particularly as a summer lettuce in the North.	80-90
A-36 (w.s.): The round compact head is produced on a large frame, with large lightly crumpled, dark green outer leaves. Generally has a good base, and makes an attractive pack. Some tipburn resistance. An excellent shipper.	85
Climax (b.s.): Developed at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., under direction of Dr. Ross C. Thompson, and released in 1958 by the U.S.D.A., this new crisp-heading variety shows great promise for winter production in the southwest. Large, vigorous growing, the exceptionally well formed head is covered with an abundance of large wrapper leaves. Base is well filled and attractive with good green color, making it outstanding as a carton packed shipping lettuce.	90-100



Lettuce, Cornell 456

Cornell 456 (w.s.): Plant is a medium dark green with heads that are medium sized, dark green, frilled, and a little flat. Developed at Cornell University for growing in the summer months in the Northeast. Well suited to the muck soils, is slow bolting, and very resistant to tip-burn.

Denver Market (Ohio) (w.s.): Crisp heading, medium size. Leaves light green rather crumpled and fringed. Heads stand upright when in early stages of development, become rounder at market size.



Lettuce, Golden State C

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Empire (b.s.): Developed at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland and released by the U.S.D.A. in 1958, this is a new crisp-heading variety suitable for warm weather planting and particularly suitable for the North Eastern districts. It is of a rather yellowish-green color with a small compact round head of excellent eating quality. The head is fairly well protected against sunburn by short wrapped leaves. It is very uniform in maturity.	80
Golden State A (b.s.): Developed and released jointly by the U.S.D.A. and The University of California, this new variety of crisp-heading lettuce has a bright green plant with a very well formed head, amply covered by wrapper leaves which are slightly frilled and medium savoyed. It has a good well-filled base with good color making it very attractive for packing and market.	90-100
Golden State B (b.s.): Developed and released by U.S.D.A. and University of California, this new crisp-heading variety is a little on the grey-green side in color with well formed head and has ample amount of wrapper leaves which are thick and less frilled at the tips giving it a smoother look than is found either in Golden State A or Golden State C. The good base color makes it attractive in cartons.	90-95
Golden State C (b.s.): Developed and released by U.S.D.A. and University of California, this crisp heading variety has a very attractive well formed head of bright green color and plenty of wrapper leaves. It has a medium savoy texture and the leaves are frilled at the tips. The head is fairly well protected with a cap leaf and the good green color makes it attractive when packaged.	90-100
Great Lakes Original Strain (w.s.): A large, dark green fringed lettuce, stands heat and resists tip-burn, slow bolting, exceptionally well-folded heads, crisp texture and fine flavor. However, it comes unevenly to maturity, often spreading over a period of thirty days.	90



Lettuce, Great Lakes No. 407



Lettuce, Great Lakes No. 428

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Great Lakes 66: Medium to dark green in color, this variety produces a large head protected by large, frilled outer leaves. Uniform in size and shape, with fairly smooth base. Very good for commercial plantings.

85

Great Lakes 118: A large-heading, medium early maturing variety of Great Lakes which is uniform in maturity and shows good tip-burn resistance.

85

Great Lakes R200: This variety has a bright green foliage, larger outer leaves which furnish good protection for the large, round crisp head. This is well adapted to the Pacific Coast, and used by home gardeners and commercial growers.

90-100

Great Lakes 366A (w.s.): A medium early maturing Great Lakes type, it produces large, round, compact heads on a heavy frame of dark green outer leaves, which are lightly crumpled and fringed. It has good head protection, and some resistance to tip-burn. An excellent shipper.

85-90

Great Lakes 407 (w.s.): Developed by Dessert in 1946, this has become a standard medium strain, particularly in the Southwest winter growing areas. It has done very well in many other parts of the country. Especially selected for its resistance to tip-burn, sun burn and rain, it is bright green color, with large, erect outer leaves which protect firm heads during extremes in weather. An outstanding main crop shipping lettuce. Also recommended for local market and garden.

90-100

Great Lakes 428 (Early Strain) (w.s.): Developed by Dessert and released in 1946, this early, large heading strain is grey-green in color, with large wrapper leaves which lay back from the head. Base is smooth with small ribs. Very uniform in maturity, with records of 95% ready for market at first cutting. An excellent shipper, it is also good for local market and home garden.

75-80

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, Continued**The Famous
GREAT LAKES No. 659**

R. B. Dessert, Sr., showing Great Lakes 659 with wrapper leaves pulled back to expose the head.

Great Lakes No. 659 (w.s.): Developed by Dessert and released in 1947, this was originally selected as a late strain of Great Lakes. It has also been found to produce the finest of early winter lettuce when planted in the South and Southwest winter growing areas. The head is large, round, very firm, and is completely covered by over-folding, extra fringed dark green leaves. Particularly resistant to cold damage, it has seldom been known to sun-burn or tip-burn. When planted in August or early September, it matures in 80 to 85 days. When planted for spring or summer harvest, it matures in 110 to 120 days. One of the most versatile and widely planted of all the Great Lakes types.



*Checking lettuce trials at El Centro.
Left to right: J. Studer, A. M. Dessert, Dr. Robert Tang, and Russell Wagoner.*



Lettuce, Great Lakes No. 659, Showing Complete Head Protection

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Great Lakes 660 (w.s.): Developed and released by Dessert in 1957, this new strain is well adapted to the commercial shipping winter garden areas of the Southwest. Large, dark green, well formed heads are well protected by an abundance of wrapper leaves. The excellent green color of the base when cut and packed in field cartons is very attractive. Of great value to shippers is the fact that the bases of the heads at the final cutting still have as fine a green color as those of the first cutting. Seeds germinate well under warm climatic conditions.

85

Great Lakes Grande Verde (w.s.): Produces a large, round, dark green, compact head protected by good wrapper leaves. It has good shipping qualities.

90-100

Great Lakes Oro Verde (w.s.): A large, very durable crisp heading variety with a wide range of planting dates, it produces well formed heads which are protected by many wrapper leaves. It has an excellent base, is cold resistant, and is an excellent packer and shipper.

90-100



A. M. Dessert showing fine field pack of Lettuce, Great Lakes 660



J. F. Oliver and A. M. Dessert inspecting production field, Gem Lettuce

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, Continued

Great Lakes Emerald (w.s.): Developed by Dessert, it has a medium green color with a light savoy to outer leaves and head, giving it a slight Imperial look. It has a full, well-rounded head with excellent head protection. Very smooth base with a good green color almost to stem when cut for market. Well adapted to Southwest desert regions for early winter maturing.

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

75-80

Great Lakes Gem (w.s.): Developed by Dessert and released in 1954, this refined strain of Great Lakes is outstanding for its uniformity of size and maturity. Heads are round and compact, well protected by large, erect outer leaves that are dark green. Excellent, flat-ribbed base that does not look blanched when packed. Slow bolting, with strong resistance to tip-burn and sun-burn. Adapted to winter growing in Texas and the Southwest, and as a spring and summer crop.

90-100

Imperial No. 44 (w.s.) (Derived from Imperial 152). Plant medium green, leaves long and well folded. Produces a good size head, solid, splendid for long distance shipping. Is used very extensively in the East and South.

84

Imperial No. 101 (w.s.). Plants dark green, vigorous. Outer leaves are abundant and of a stout texture, coarsely crumpled. Heads are large and a little flat, of excellent quality, rather larger than No. 615. Does best in the cool weather, used for midwinter harvest in the Imperial Valley and for spring harvest in the Central Coastal area of California. Principally used on the Pacific Coast.

85-90

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Imperial No. 152 (w.s.). Plant light green and of a spreading habit. Outer leaves are long, the head firm, round and exposed. It is resistant to brown blight but fairly susceptible to tipburn. 82

Jade (b.s.): Developed and released by the Plant Industry Station, U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Md., under direction of Dr. Ross C. Thompson. A large, dark green, heavily savoyed, mid-season head lettuce. The head, well protected by thick wrapper leaves, is resistant to cold damage in later stages of growth. Adapted in the Southwest for fall planting, and in the north for spring planting. 85

Lakeland (b.s.): Developed and released in 1958 by the U.S.D.A. and the University of Wisconsin, this crisp-heading type is very much like Empire but has a darker-green color. Like Empire it is suitable for warm weather planting in the North but is not recommended for winter planting. This new lettuce should do well in areas where Cornell 456 is now planted. 80-85

Merit (b.s.): Developed and released in 1958 by the U.S.D.A. Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland under the direction of Dr. Ross C. Thompson, this new crisp-heading variety is a dark-grey-green color, with a medium sized head that is well protected by many short wrapper leaves. Uniform in maturity it has a large core at the base when cut, much larger than any other variety, which makes it very attractive in the package. It shows great promise for the Southwest as a winter planted lettuce. 90

New York (Wonderful, Los Angeles) (w.s.). The original crisp-heading long distance marketing variety. Dark green, outer leaves notched and slightly curled. Large heads almost round, tightly folded, well blanched, crisp and sweet. 80

New York No. 12 (w.s.). An early strain and heat resistant. Crisp heading, medium green, medium size, heads slightly flat. 78

New York No. 515 (w.s.). Heads rather conical, especially in the early stages; bright medium dark green, resistant to heat and tip-burn. A sure header. 75

Pennlake (w.s.): Developed by Pennsylvania State College, this variety is fairly early, producing solid, large heads. The leaves are medium green, fairly smooth, a little resistant to tipburn when planted for early summer harvest. 75

Premier (w.s.): Produces large compact heads with medium to dark green wrapper leaves which furnish some protection against tipburn. Developed by Pennsylvania State College. Well adapted for early planting. 75



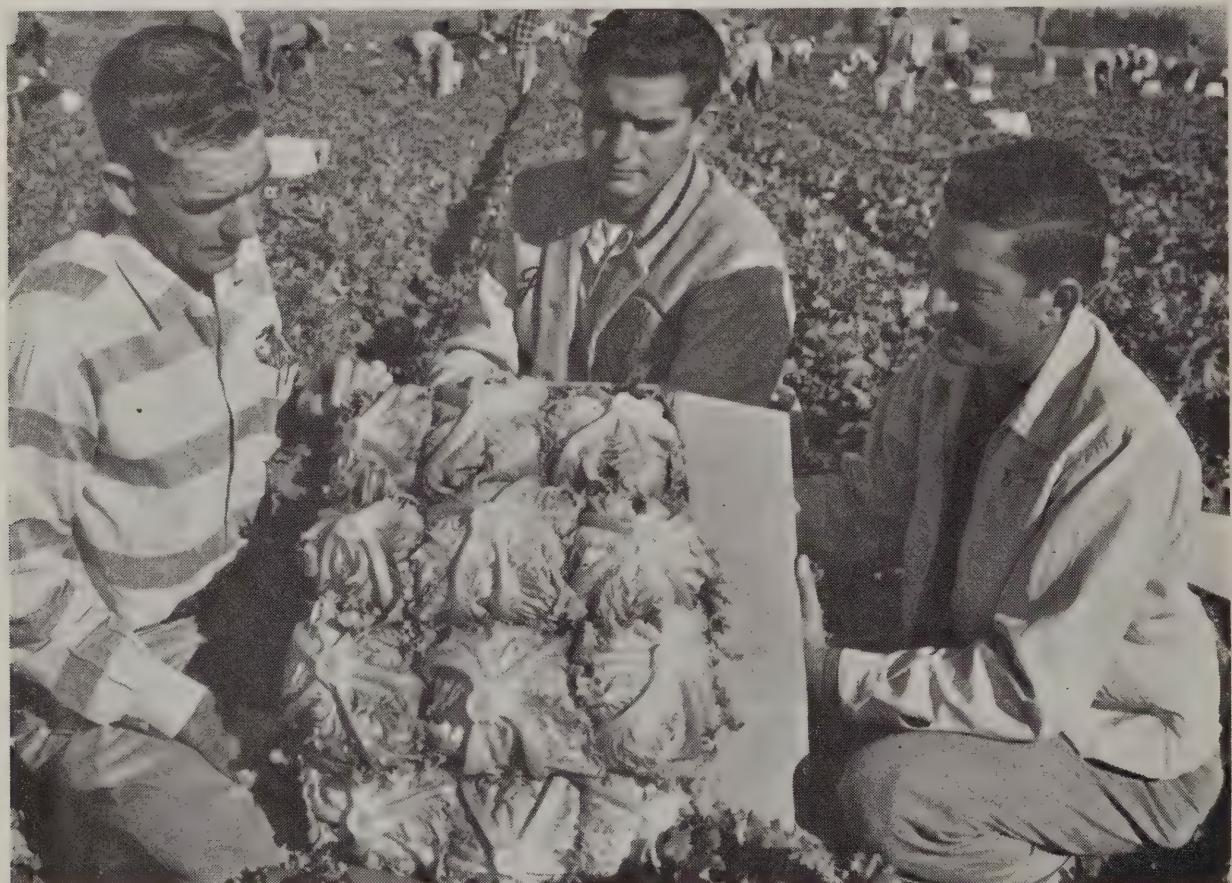
Lettuce, Phoenix

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, Continued

Phoenix (w.s.): Developed by Dessert and introduced in 1957, this outstanding shipping variety does not lose any of its fine quality when moved to market over long distances. The head is large, exceptionally firm and solid, well protected by thick, heavy wrappers leaves which are rather erect in growth. The base is well filled, giving it a high sales appeal when packed in cartons. Particularly adapted to the Arizona and California winter growing lettuce, and has given excellent results as a spring and summer crop.

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

90-100



Field packed carton of Lettuce, Phoenix being examined by Russell Wagoner, John Studer, and Joe Colace.

LETTUCE, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Romaine or Cos Lettuce

Dark Green Cos (Lobjoit's) (w.s.) Upright plant, leaves 8 to 10 inches long, dark green, strong midrib. Self blanching, the heart is greenish white, very tender and sweet.	72
Eiffel Tower Cos (b.s.): A tall compact variety with well folded leaves, more cylindrical than the usual cos types.	72
Paris White Cos (Trianon) (w.s.). Upright plant, leaves broad and long, 10 to 12 inches, slightly crumpled with strong midrib, color medium green. Heart is self-blanching, almost white, with a very attractive flavor.	70
Parris Island (Mosaic Resistant) (w.s.): Developed and released jointly by the U.S.D.A. and South Carolina Truck Experiment Station, this is the first Mosaic Resistant lettuce known to be developed. Although not completely resistant to Mosaic, it produces fine marketable heads in infected areas where Dark Green and Paris White will not succeed. It is a dark green type Cos, heading exceptionally well and very uniform.	75
Red Cos, Romaine (b.s.). Not quite as tall growing as dark green cos, it is a mahogany red wherever exposed to the sun with a heart of deep, creamy yellow splotched with red. Holds its red color well, very tender and sweet, with an excellent flavor. It is never bitter, and is fine for salads and garnishing.	75

MUSKMELO or CANTALOUP (*Cucumis melo*)

Orange Flesh Varieties

Banana: 16 to 20 inches long, about 4 inches in diameter tapering a little at both ends. Skin is practically smooth, creamy yellow. Flesh very sweet. Used in the South as a late maturing variety. Weight up to 7 pounds.	95-100
Benders Surprise. Short oval shape, 8 inches by 7 inches. Broad prominent ribs, rather coarsely netted. Skin grayish green, turns yellow at maturity. Flesh is sweet and juicy. Weight up to 5½ pounds.	90-94
Crenshaw. Somewhat pear-shaped. 7 inches long by 6 inches diameter at the blossom end. Skin rough or corrugated dark green, turning to yellow at maturity. Plants vigorous and very productive. Flesh of excellent quality and distinct flavor. Mostly used on Pacific Coast, for early fall market.	110
Delicious 51: Developed at Cornell University, this new melon closely resembles Delicious in appearance, having the valuable asset of being resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Generally smaller seed cavity and tougher rind than regular Delicious which it will replace. Not a shipper, but excellent for home gardener.	80-85

*Muskmelon, Edisto***MUSKMELON, Orange Flesh Varieties, Continued**

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Edisto (Powdery and Downy Mildew Resistant): Developed and released by the U.S.D.A. and the Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, Charleston, S. C., this new melon shows considerable resistance to Powdery Mildew and Downy Mildew. It has a finely meshed, thick net over a tough rind, and is lightly ribbed. Flesh is very thick, salmon-orange in color, very sweet and flavorful. Size 6½ by 5½, with a very small seed cavity. Can be picked and shipped when almost fully vine ripe. Very promising variety for the Southeast.

90-95

Emerald Gem. Almost globe shaped, 4½ inches deep by 5 inches in diameter, flattened at both ends, distinctly ribbed with just traces of netting, skin is emerald green turning to Yellowish green when fully ripe. Flesh deep orange colored, sweet, spicy and aromatic. Good for near-by markets and home use.

83-85

Golden Champlain (Lake Champlain). A slightly flattened globe shape melon, about 5½ to 6 inches in diameter. Definite but shallow ribbing, slightly netted. Skin is rather light green. Flesh is salmon orange color, sweet and juicy. An early strong growing variety, setting well even under adverse conditions. Weight 3 to 3½ pounds.

82

Hale's Best (Original strain). Oval shape, 6½ inches long by 5½ inches diameter. Skin heavily netted, practically ribless, yellowish green. Flesh thick, sweet aromatic flavor. The forerunner of the best shipping Muskmelons. Weight up to four pounds.

86

Hale's Best No. 36: Almost round, 5½ to 6 inches long by 5½ inches in diameter, skin heavily netted with sutures almost eliminated, skin color yellowish-green. The flesh is thick, salmon colored, firm, and has a sweet, aromatic flavor. Excellent for shipping, market and home garden. Weight 3 to 4 pounds.

85

Hale's Best No. 936: Similar to Hale's Best No. 36, except that it is a little larger and a few days later in maturity.

85-90



Muskmelon, Hearts of Gold

MUSKMELOM OR CANTALOUPE, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

✓ Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). Almost round, 6 inches by 5½ inches, distinctly ribbed, covered with fine gray netting, color deep green. Flesh very thick, tender, sweet and juicy and pleasantly aromatic. A good mid-season melon, useful for local markets. Weight up to 3½ pounds.	92
✓ Honey Ball (Melo-Gold). Fruits round, about 5 inches in diameter. Smooth, yellowish-white, with sparse coarse netting. Flesh sweet and juicy, slightly juicy. Weight up to 3½ pounds. Good shipper.	105
✓ Honey Dew, Pink Fleshed. Fruits broad oval, 7 to 8 inches long by 6 inches diameter. Skin is smooth, dull waxy white when ripe. Flesh is thick, sweet and delicious. Does well in Southern California and Arizona. Weight up to 6 pounds. Good shipper.	110
✓ Honey Rock (or Sugar Rock). Fruit almost round, diameter 5½ inches. Rind is tough, grayish green, coarse but sparse netting. Flesh thick, firm and sweet, very fine musk flavor. Weight up to 3 lbs.	85
✓ Osage or Miller's Cream. Blunt oval shape, about 7 inches long by 6 inches in diameter. Skin dark green, distinctly ribbed and sparsely covered with netting; matures to a mottled orange and green. Flesh very thick and juicy, a distinct sweet, spicy flavor. For home and local market garden use. Weight up to 5½ pounds.	92
Pennsweet: This AAS Bronze Medal winner of 1954 was developed by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station. Early in maturity, of high quality and flavor, it has an exceptionally small seed cavity, with thick, sweet salmon-orange flesh. Approximately 5½ inches long by 5 inches in diameter, it has faint ribs and medium netting. Skin color rather pale, with faint sutures. Not a shipper, but excellent for local market. Well adapted to the short Northern summers.	80
Persian, Baby. A small edition of the Large Persian, diameter about 6 (15cm) inches and weight 5 to 6 pounds. In all other respects similar to Large Persian. (2.27 - 2.72 Kgs)	110

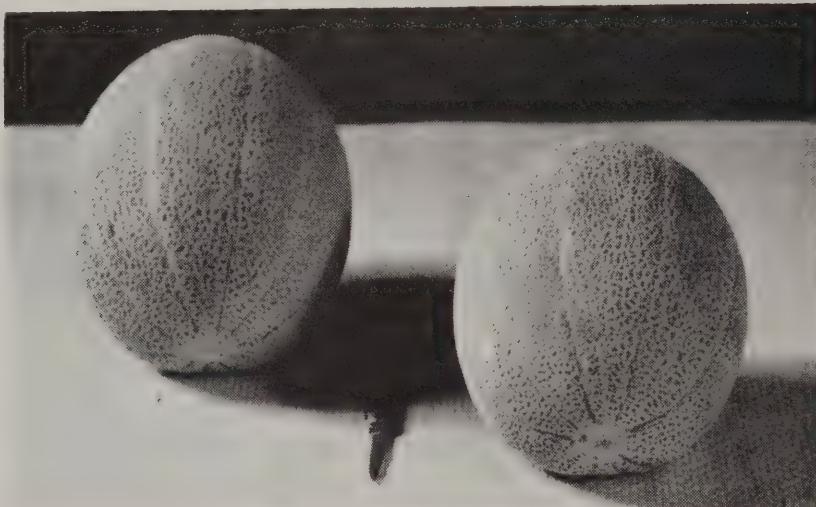
MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUP, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Persian, Large. Almost round, 8 to 9 inches in diameter, skin dark green, netted, no ridges. Flesh thick, having a distinct and very pleasant flavor when fully ripe. Weight 8 to 10 pounds. Adapted to Pacific Coast, needs a long season to mature.

115

Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 6 (U.S.D.A. No. 6): This Hale's Best is resistant to races 1 and 2 of powdery mildew, and for years has been used in the Southwest. Well netted, it is lightly ribbed and shows faint sutures. Flesh is salmon, with a medium seed cavity. Fruits slightly elongated, weighing 3½ to 4 pounds. It has a distinctive button-like protusion on the blossom end. Excellent shipper.

85



Muskmelon, PMR No. 45

Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 (U.S.D.A. No. 45): An oval shaped melon, 6 inches long by 5¼ inches in diameter, well netted with indistinct ribbing and very faint sutures. The flesh is sweet, thick, firm and salmon orange in color. The seed cavity is small and dry. Resistant to race 1 of powdery mildew, it has become a favorite among west coast shippers. It can be harvested when almost vine ripe (full slip), and is one of the dependable long distance shippers. Weight 3 to 4 pounds.

85

Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 4-50 (Four-Fifty): Oval shaped, this larger No. 45 type matures about a week later than standard No. 45. The vines are vigorous and productive, and mildew resistant. Fruits are harvested by shippers at full slip.

92

Powdery Mildew No. 99: This mildew resistant melon resembles No. 45, but is about a week earlier in maturity. The vine is vigorous with medium sized leaves, and usually has a good crown set of fruit. The fruit is finely netted, almost ribless, slightly oval, and has a small seed cavity. A good shipper.

80

Pride of Wisconsin (Queen of Colorado). Oval, 6½ by 6 inches. Skin gray-green with coarse but sparse netting. Flesh thick and solid, sweet and pleasant flavor. A cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. Weighs up to 4 pounds. Useful for home gardens and local markets.

90



Muskmelon, PMR Dessert Sun

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUP, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

DESSERT'S NEW INTRODUCTION

Powdery Mildew Resistant Dessert Sun: Developed by Dessert and released in 1957, this new mildew resistant melon has shown strong tolerance to crown blight in the Southwest. Vine is vigorous, leaves are dark green, and the crown set unusually heavy. Fruits are $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, almost ribless, with only a trace of sutures. Seed cavity is unusually small, with flesh that is thick, firm, deep salmon colored, and very sweet. A tight, high net over a green rind is attractive and protects the fruit against bruising during shipment. It can be harvested when vine ripe (full slip), is about five days earlier than PMR No. 45, and is an excellent shipper. Recommended for the South and Southwest.

80

S. R. 91: Sulphur tolerant to allow dusting for mildew, this popular melon is widely used on the Pacific Coast and in Texas for commercial plantings. Rather oval, it weighs about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The flesh is firm, salmon color, it has a small seed cavity, and is slightly ribbed, with a heavy net. Vigorous vines.

90-95



Muskmelon, No. 1463

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

No. 1463: This new variety developed by Dessert has the sulphur resistance found in SR 91, but is generally more prolific. It makes an excellent crown set and the fruits are practically ribless. Flesh is salmon colored, seed cavity is small to medium, with an excellent net. Average size $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 inches. In addition to tolerance to sulphur dust, it appears to have considerable resistance to powdery mildew.

90-95

Green-Fleshed Varieties

Casaba, Golden Beauty. Fruits are large and globular, varying from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Skin is golden yellow, wrinkled and tough. Flesh is nearly white, very thick, sweet and juicy. Good for home trade or long distance shipping. Needs very warm conditions, does well on the Pacific Coast.

120

Hackensack Large. Large fruits, having appearance of a flattened globe. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Skin yellow, mottled green, deeply ribbed and heavily netted. Flesh thick, light green, very juicy, sweet and spicy. Weighs up to $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

88

Honey Ball, Green Meat. Fruits globular, about 5-inch diameter. Skin yellowish white, smooth, sparsely netted. Flesh thick, firm, has a sweet honey-like flavor. Weighs up to 4 pounds. Adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.

105

Honey Dew, Green Flesh. Fruits broad oval, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 6-inch diameter. Skin almost white becoming creamy yellow, smooth with only occasional netting. Flesh thick, juicy and sweet, ripens right up to the rind. Good storage and shipping variety. Weighs up to 6 pounds. Particularly adapted to the Pacific Coast.

115

Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. Fruits nearly round, a little blunt oval, 5½ by 5 inches. Skin green, entirely covered with fine gray netting. Flesh thick, green with narrow gold border at center. Has a sweet spicy flavor. Weighs up to 2½ pounds. Well known shipping and home garden variety.

90



*Our vine seeds are harvested quickly at the peak of maturity
by the most modern machinery.*

WATERMELON

(Citrullis vulgaris)

Baby Klondike (see Klondike, Baby).

Chilian, Black Seeded. Fruits almost round, 10 by 9½ inches. Color dark green with darker green stripes, weight up to 20 pounds. Flesh bright red, ripens right up to the rind, excellent quality, early, prolific and useful for shipping. Seed black.

85

Citron, Red Seeded. For preserving only, not palatable in a raw state. Fruits almost round, 8 by 7 inches, color alternate light green and dark green streaks, weight up to 10 pounds. Flesh white and very solid. Seed bright red.

95

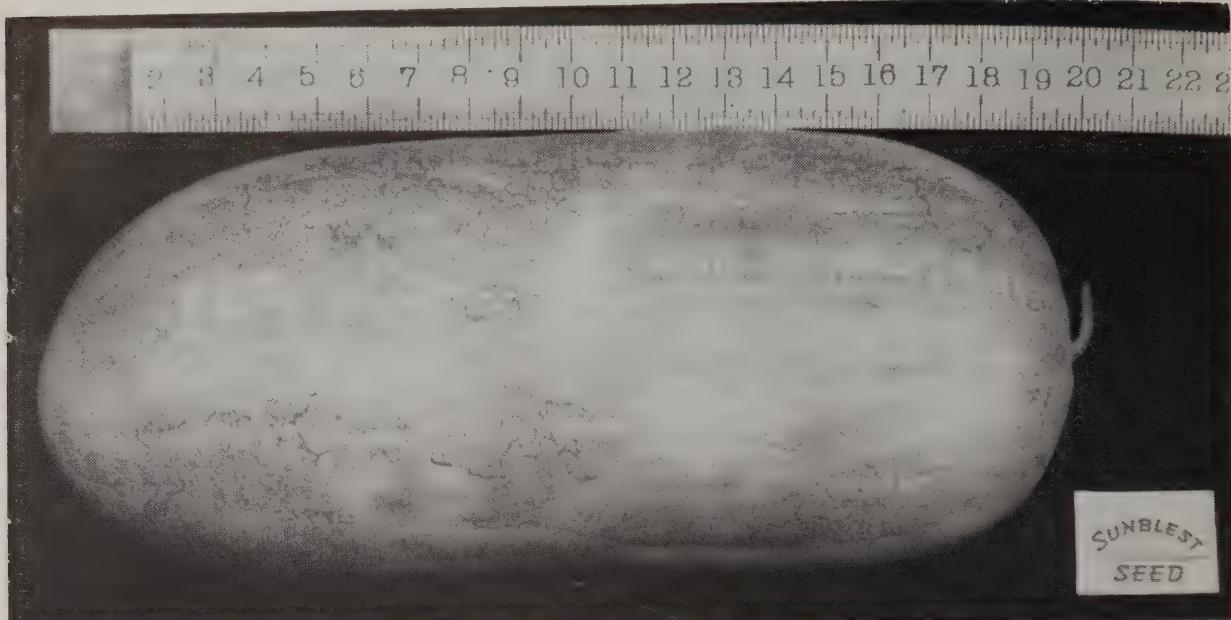
Citron, Green Seeded. Very similar to Red Seeded, may be a little larger and seeds are a bright green.

95

Coles Early (see Harris' Earliest).

Congo (Anthracnose-resistant): Developed and released by the U.S.D.A. and the Clemson College Truck Experiment Station, Charleston S. C., it was awarded the AAS Bronze Medal in 1950. Anthracnose resistant, it is now widely planted in the Southeast. Flesh is firm, bright red and sweet. The tough, thin rind is marked much like Garrison. Recognized now as an excellent shipper. Average weight about 30 pounds, seeds are medium sized, tan with side markings of darker tan.

90



Watermelon, Charleston Gray

WATERMELON, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Charleston Gray (51-27): (Anthracnose and Fusarium Wilt Resistant):

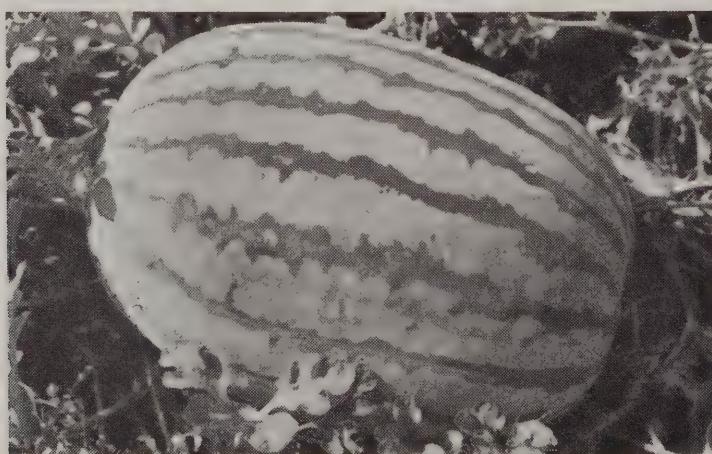
Another fine introduction in 1954 by U. S. D. A. Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, Charleston, S. C., it has great promise for those areas affected by Anthracnose and Fusarium Wilt. The melon is oblong, light grey-green with dark veins, and due to light color shows little sun-burn. The rind is tough, making it one of the finest shippers. Weighs about 30 pounds, and is one of the most promising introductions in recent years. Seeds are dark brown. Excellent for home gardeners and for commercial shipping.

85

Dixie Queen (Wilt Resistant): Fruits are blocky oval, 13 by 16 inches.

Outside color is light green with clearly etched darker green stripe, average weight about 35 pounds. This fusarium resistant variety has a tougher rind, deeper red flesh and more vigorous vine than the older type Dixie Queen. Used in the South as a shipping melon, the quality is outstanding. Seed are medium sized and white.

85



Watermelon, Dixie Queen (Wilt Resistant)



Watermelon, Florida Giant

WATERMELON, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Dude Creek (Garrison or Coker). Fruits large cylindrical with irregular stripes of light and dark green. Flesh sweet and of good quality, much used in the South. Rind is thin and rather tender, good for local use only. Weight up to 40 pounds. Seed white with brown markings.

95

Early Canada. Fruit almost round, 8½ by 10 inches. Color grayish green with fine green veining. Weight up to 10 lbs. Flesh bright red, very fine quality. Can be used in the more northerly states. Seed, small reddish brown. Very prolific.

75-80

Fairfax: (U. S. D. A. No. 48-12) (Anthracnose and Fusarium Wilt Resistant). Developed and released in 1952 by the U. S. D. A. Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, Charleston, S. C. This shipping variety has gained popularity in the Southeast due to its strong resistance to both Anthracnose and Fusarium Wilt. Closely resembles Garrison in appearance, light green with heavy dark stripes. The rind is thin but fairly tough. Flesh is red and of good quality. Weighs 35 to 40 pounds. Seeds are white with black tip.

85

Florida Giant (Black Diamond, Cannonball). Fruit almost round, large, color very dark green with slatey green bloom. Weight 40 to 50 pounds. Excellent shipper, tough rind. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Seed large mottled brownish black.

95

Garrisonian (Anthracnose resistant): Developed and released by the U.S.D.A. and the Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, Charleston, S. C., this anthracnose resistant variety is a much better shipper than Garrison, which it resembles in size and shape. The color is deeper red and the rind less brittle. Weight 35 to 40 pounds. An excellent long, striped watermelon.

90

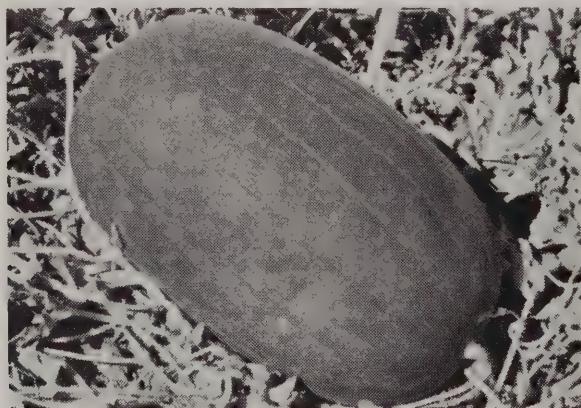
Harris' Earliest (Coles Early). Fruits broad oval, color alternate dark and light green stripes. Weight up to 20 lbs. Flesh bright red of good quality. One of the best early varieties, suitable for sections having a short growing season. Seed medium size black.

75-80

WATERMELON, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Hope Diamond (Fusarium and Antracnose Resistant): Released in 1958 by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, this new variety is similar to Black Diamond in size, shape and color, with the exception that Hope Diamond has a little more pebbled surface than Black Diamond. Comparatively free of hollow heart, it has proven to be an excellent shipper. Average weight about 30 pounds. Flesh sweeter than Black Diamond.	90
Kleckley's Sweet (Monte Cristo). Fruits long cylindrical with rounded ends, 20 by 12 inches, color dark bluish green, weight 30 to 35 pounds. Flesh bright scarlet, extremely sweet. Principally useful for local markets. Seed creamy white with traces of brown.	85
Klondike Black Seed. Fruits oblong, tapered slightly at blossom end, 14 by 10 inches. Color dark green, very thin rind, splendid local shipping variety. Weight 25 pounds. Particularly adapted to the Pacific Coast. Flesh brilliant red, crisp and sweet. Seed small black.	85
Klondike Brown Seed. Fruits oblong, blocky, a little larger than the black seeded variety. 16 by 10 inches in size. Color dark green, very thin rind. Flesh very dark pink of fine quality, crisp and sweet. Weight 25 pounds. Largely a Pacific Coast variety, good for local shipping. Seed small brown with black tip.	85
Klondike Peacock: Particularly adapted to the Southwest, this dark green melon is very similar to Klondike Black Seeded, but the rind is thinner, tougher and sometimes slightly ribbed at the stem end. Flesh deep red, sweet and excellent quality. Seeds small, nearly black. Outstanding shipping type.	85
Klondike Striped R3-Wilt Resistant Blue Ribbon. Fruit thick, oblong shape, about same size and weight as Klondike Black Seed. Color of rind irregular dark green stripes on light green base. Flesh deep red, sweet and crisp. Suitable for home gardens and local markets, particularly useful for Pacific Coast growers. Seed small, mixed black and white.	85

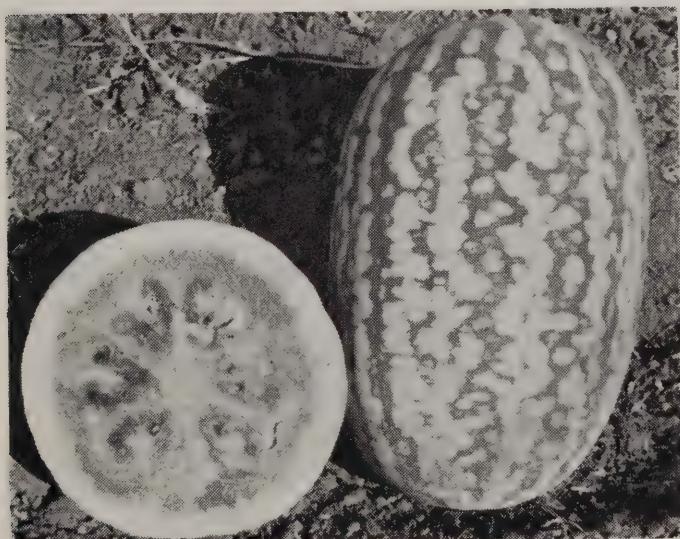


Watermelon, Klondike Peacock

WATERMELON, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Klondike R-7 (Wilt Resistant): Developed at the University of California at Davis, California, this new green-skinned Klondike type has shown strong resistance to fusarium wilt. Fruit ablong, slightly tapering toward the blossom end. Rind is dark green, thin, but tough. Flesh bright deep red and excellent flavor. Weight 25 pounds. Seed small, color varying from black to tan.	85
Klondike R-57 (Wilt-Resistant): Recently released by the University of California at Davis, this new fusarium wilt resistant variety has about the same appearance as Klondike Striped Blue Ribbon, except that it tends to be slightly larger and somewhat blockier at the ends. Flesh quality and seed size and color are about the same as Blue Ribbon. The new and remarkable quality is that it has a tougher rind than Peacock, and offers the West Coast shipper a fine Striped Klondike type that will hold up well in transit.	85
Klondike, Baby Klondike. This is a new small round ice-box type of Watermelon, a result of crossing Klondike R-7 and Baby Delight. Color of rind is green and the flesh is red and of good to excellent quality. Shape is almost a perfect globe and average weight is 10 lbs. It is resistant to fusarium wilt. Seed color tan.	80
New Hampshire Midget: An extremely early small ice box type, with small vigorous vines. The rind is thin, brittle, medium in diameter, weighing about 5 pounds. Flesh is medium red to strawberry, with a good flavor but rather fibrous and many seeds, which are black. Not a good shipper.	80
Stone Mountain. Fruits broad oval in shape, 17 by 14 inches with blocky ends. Rind is tough, dark green in color with indistinct veining. Flesh bright scarlet, crisp and sweet, weight 35 pounds, a splendid shipper. Seed white with brown and black tip.	85
Sweetheart. Fruits nearly round, large, about 15 by 12 inches. Skin is light green color with fine and delicate veining. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. A good keeper and shipper, weight 25 pounds. Seed black.	85-90



Watermelon, Klondike R-57



J. F. Oliver checking size of Watermelon, New Hampshire Midget

WATERMELON, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Tom Watson. Fruits long, cylindrical, 22 by 12 inches, rind thin but tough, dark green with considerable very dark green veining. Flesh bright deep red, sweet and crisp. Perhaps the best known and most widely grown shipping variety. Weight 35 to 40 pounds. Seed large brown.	92
Winter King and Queen. Fruits almost round, 9½ by 9 inches. Color pale to yellowish green with faint stripes. Flesh is bright red and sweet as honey. Weight up to 14 pounds. If properly stored will keep for several weeks. Seed small brownish black to black.	85
Wondermelon (Improved Kleckley's Sweet). Fruits long, cylindrical, 24 by 12 inches, rind is tough, dark green with length-wise creases. Flesh brilliant red, fine texture, sweet delicate flavor, weight 30 to 40 pounds. A splendid market variety. Seed large white.	85



Mustards, left to right: Tendergreen, Florida Broadleaf, Chinese Broadleaf, Southern Giant Curled Long Standing, and Fordhook Fancy.

MUSTARD

(Brassica Juncea)

Chinese Broad Leaf or Elephants Ear. Medium large plant, having a spread or diameter of 18 to 24 inches. Leaves large, broad oval, a little crumpled and scalloped edges. Bright medium green color, fairly tender, mild flavor.	45
Florida Broadleaf. Fairly large, upright growing plant but has a spread of 16 to 22 inches. Leaves are large oval and nearly smooth, margin is toothed but not frilled. Color deep green, having flat midribs of whitish green, easy to prepare.	50
Fordhook Fancy. Large upright growing plant, with spread of 15 to 18 inches. Leaves are deeply curled and fringed and curved like ostrich plumes. Medium dark green in color, mild flavor, equally good for greens or salads, slow to bolt.	50
Green Wave: Developed by Sluis en Groot, Enkhuizen, Holland, this is an exceptionally long standing curled type. Edges of leaves are finely curled and ruffled, and have a dark green color. Large leaves are borne quite erect.	50-55
Large Smooth Leaf. Large vigorous plant. Leaves large, broad oval, plain except for a toothed edge. Deep green color, mild flavor, easy to prepare.	50

MUSTARD, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Southern Giant Curled, Long Standing. Plant very large, semi-erect, having a spread of 18 to 24 inches, very hardy and the most popular for greens. Leaves are large and wide, crumpled and with edges curled and ruffled, bright green in color. Very slow to bolt, mild and pleasant flavor.

56

Tender Green or Mustard Spinach. A quick growing variety especially suited to the South. Plant is semi-erect having a spread of 16 to 22 inches. Leaves are oblong, thick and smooth, dark glossy green with paler midribs, slow to bolt and is resistant to both heat and drought. Has a distinct flavor, combining those of spinach and mustard.

40

OKRA or GUMBO
(*Hibiscus esculentus*)

Clemson Spineless. Plant 4-4½ feet, moderate foliage, very prolific. Pods 6-8 inches long, moderately ridged, spineless. Fine quality, rich green in color.

55

Dwarf Long Pod Green. Plant 2½-3 feet. Sturdy, well-branched, productive. Ridged pods 7 inches in length, slender and of excellent quality, dark green.

52

Emerald: Plant 4 to 5 feet tall, uniform, very vigorous, and productive. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, round spineless and have a fine, dark green color which is retained when frozen or canned. The stems are tender, and may be snapped off rather than cut.

58



Okra, Gold Coast

Gold Coast: A very recent release by the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, this new okra develops a strong root system and is very resistant to heat. The plant is dwarf and has a short green pod, smooth and almost free of fluting. Bears from early to late, and has been found to be not only good for fresh market but excellent for freezing.

55-60

Green Velvet Spineless. Plant 5 feet, uniform, very vigorous and heavy yielder. Pods 8 inches long, slender, straight and smooth. Color is light green, which is retained when processed, very tender.

58

Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod (Long Green). Plant 4-5 feet tall, heavy foliage, productive. Pods 7-8 inches long, 1½ inches broad at base, slender, heavily ribbed. Spined, fleshy and tender. Color dark green.

60

White Velvet. Plant 3-3½ feet tall, well foliated, prolific. Pods 6-7 inches long, smooth. Creamy white color, fleshy tender and very good quality.

58



*Henry A. Jones, Ph.D.
Director of Research, Dessert Seed Co., Inc.*

ONION HYBRIDS

Onion hybrids are slowly but surely replacing the old standard varieties, and their importance is increasing from year to year as growers begin to appreciate their value, and as improvements continue to be made. When adapted, they outyield the old varieties, and are far in advance in all around uniformity. Adaption, not the higher cost of hybrid seed, is the biggest problem now. At this time hybrid seeds are available for almost every geographical and climatic condition, and it is just a matter of watching all tests by State and Federal Agricultural agencies, trial commercial plantings, and individually planted plots to further fix the proper hybrid for any district. Unusual vigor, uniformity, and resistance to many disease and pests with subsequent increase in yields give hybrid onions an overwhelming advantage over old varieties.

We are in the business of producing the best onion hybrids possible. In addition to those listed we are continually developing and testing new hybrids for higher yields, for greater resistance to disease, and for specialized commercial use. We shall announce the release of these from time to time in brochures and industrial publications.

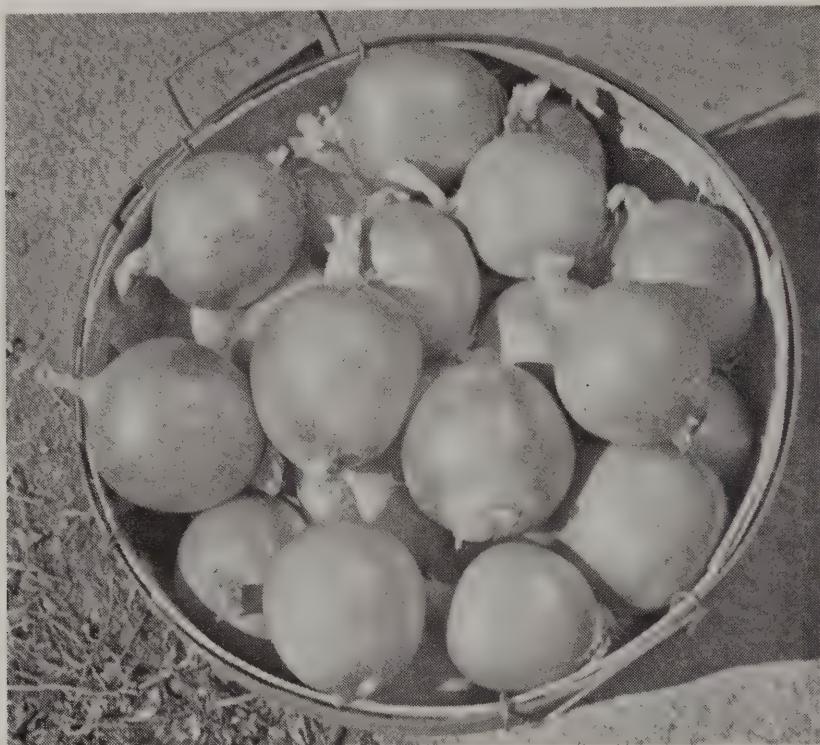
ONION
(*Allium cepa*)
F₁ Hybrid Onions



Hybrid Onion, Abundance

Abundance: Released by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Iowa and Idaho Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1953. This hybrid is adapted to about the same districts as Early Yellow Globe and Brigham Yellow Globe and in many comparisons in the North has outyielded both. In the West it yields slightly less than Sweet Spanish but keeps better in storage and is more resistant to purple blotch. Abundance stores better than Early Yellow Globe and its keeping quality has been improved since it was first introduced. It fits well into a program where some of the crop is sold from the field and the remainder stored and sold about February 1. The bulbs are high-globe in shape, with light-yellow scales. The flesh is fairly firm and pungent. Because of its high productivity and all-around performance this hybrid continues to increase in popularity.

Aristocrat: Released by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Ohio, and Idaho, and Iowa Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1953. This hybrid has given good performance in certain districts of the north-central states. It is a good storage type onion. While the yields have not been extraordinary it is one of the most attractive of our present day hybrids. The bulbs are high-globe in shape, with light-yellow scales that adhere well throughout a long storage period. The flesh is very firm, which makes it a good onion for machine handling.

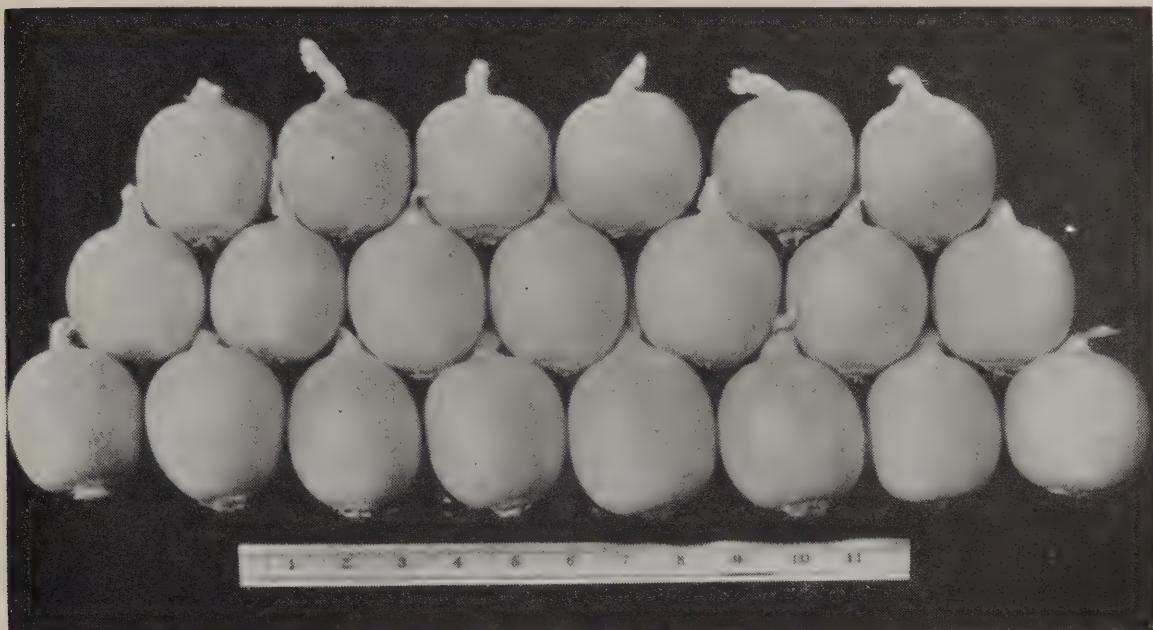


Onion Hybrid Elite

ONION HYBRIDS, Continued

Early Harvest: Released by the USDA in 1953, this hybrid matures earlier than the onion crop now grown in the North from dry sets. When seed of Early Harvest and dry-set varieties are planted at the sametime, they mature approximately together. To be successful in the North, it must be planted early to get maximum growth while the weather is still cool. Growth of the hybrid is rapid, especially in the early stages. As a result of this rapid growth bulbs are rather soft and cannot be held for long. The top growth is rather short and the neck small, allowing it to cure rapidly even when harvested rather immature. The bulbs are globe-shaped, scales yellow and few in number and are retained best if harvested somewhat immature. Early Harvest performs well when grown from transplants. The taste is mildly pungent.

Elite: Released by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Indiana, Idaho and Iowa Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1953. Widely adapted in the north and produces excellent crops on both peat and mineral soils. Stores as well or better than Brigham Yellow Globe. The bulb is a high-globe in shape with well filled shoulders and base. The yellow scales adhere well throughout a long storage period. The flesh is fairly firm and pungent. This hybrid is increasing in popularity.



Onion High Epoch

ONION HYBRIDS, Continued

Empire State: Released by the U.S.D.A. and Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station in 1959. This is a very productive hybrid and grows well in the North. The bulb is a high-globe in shape, with yellow scales that adhere well throughout a long storage period. One of the best for late spring storage. The flesh is very firm, making it suited for machine handling. It is pungent in flavor.

Encore: Released by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Iowa and Idaho Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1953. It is adapted to those districts in the north where Brigham Yellow Globe and Early Yellow Globe are grown. Not being a long-storage type, it fits into a program where a portion of the crop is sold from the field or during the early part of the storage season. The bulb is high-globe in shape with dark-yellow scales. The flesh is fairly firm and pungent in flavor.

Epoch: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Idaho and Iowa Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1953. Adapted to certain districts in the northern range of the long-day types. Matures early with a small well-closed neck. Bulbs are a high-globe in shape, of medium size, with dark yellow scales that adhere well in storage. The firm flesh makes it an ideal onion for machine handling. A good sort for prepackaging. Pungent in flavor.



Dr. Henry A. Jones in a field of Onion Hybrid Fiesta.

ONION HYBRIDS, Continued

Fiesta: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Idaho and Iowa Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1954. Yields slightly less but matures a week to 10 day earlier than most varieties of Sweet Spanish and keeps better in storage. The bulb is high-globe in shape. The dry scales are yellowish-copper in color and they adhere well throughout a long storage period. The flesh is firm and pungent.

Golden Beauty: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in 1957. Adapted to most districts where Sweet Spanish is grown, and widely adapted in the North as a transplant crop. Bulbs are large, high-globe in shape with well rounded shoulders and base. Dry scales are golden-yellow, soft and silky. When direct seeded in the North and West, the bulbs store well until January. Very attractive and especially uniform in color, size, shape, and time of maturity. Flesh is fairly firm and pungent.



Onion Hybrid Golden Beauty

*Onion Hybrid Premier*

ONION HYBRIDS, Continued

Pioneer: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Colorado and Idaho Agricultural Experiment Stations. Adapted to about the same districts as Mt. Danvers. Lacks somewhat in productiveness. The bulb is globe-shaped, with dark-yellow scales that adhere well throughout a long storage period. Well suited for prepackaging. The flesh is very firm, and the flavor pungent.

Preimer: Released by the U.S.D.A. and Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station in 1957. Adapted to the same districts as Brigham or Early Yellow Globe. Premier is a high-yielding storage-type onion with excellent keeping quality. Bulbs are a high-globe in shape, with dark-yellow scales that adhere well throughout a long storage period, making it suitable for machine harvesting. One of the best of the newer hybrids.

Spartan: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Michigan and Iowa Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1957. Adapted chiefly to the north-central states and to districts where Brigham Yellow Globe is grown. Spartan is 7 to 10 days earlier maturing than most strains of Downing and Brigham Yellow Globe. The bulbs are high-globe in shape, very uniform, with heavy-textured, attractive, brown or yellow-brown scales that adhere fairly well during storage and handling. Flesh is firm and pungent.

Surprise: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Idaho and Iowa Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1953. This hybrid is adapted to the same growing districts as Brigham Yellow Globe. Surprise is high yielding where adapted and is a long-storage type. The bulb is a high-globe in shape, with dark-yellow scales that adhere well in storage. The flesh is hard and pungent in flavor.



R. B. Dessert, Sr. and Dr. Henry A. Jones in a 40 acre Seed Field of Onion Hybrid Granex.
Every fifth row is a male (pollen) row.

ONION HYBRIDS, Continued

SHORT-DAY HYBRIDS

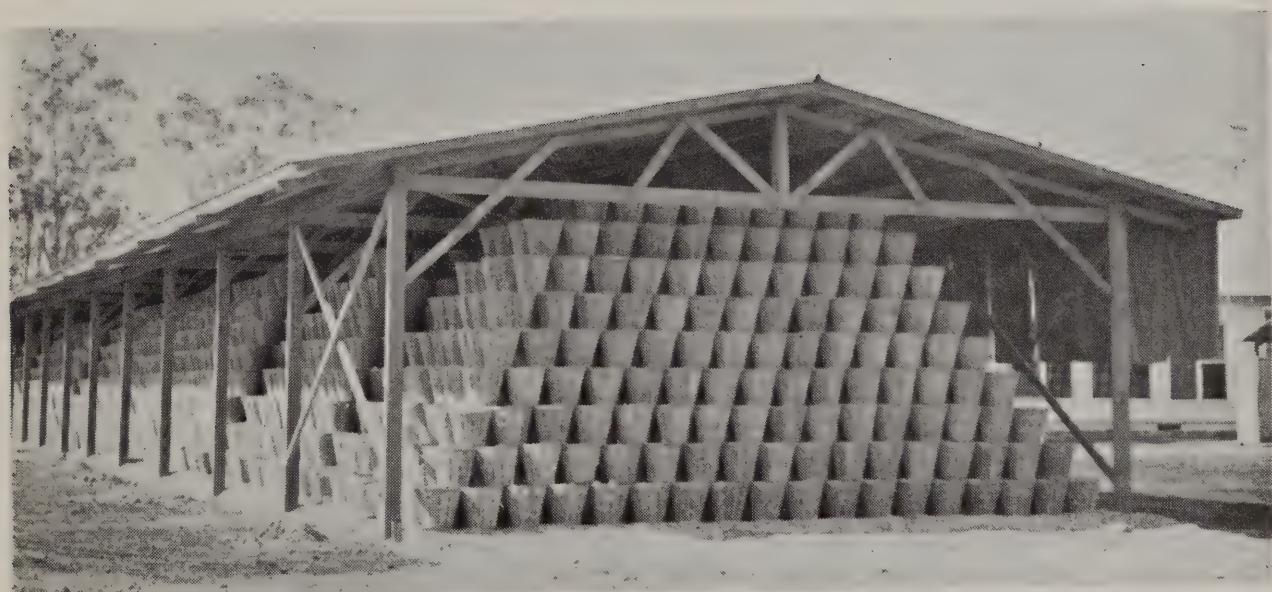
Granex: Released in 1952 by the U.S.D.A. and Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, this yellow hybrid is widely adapted in the South. Result of a cross between inbred 951 Grano and male-sterile 986 Bermuda, it matures a week earlier than Bermuda 986 and out-yields by as much as 50% either of its parents. Bulbs are thick-flat in shape, with thin yellow scales, and seldom produces doubles or bolters when grown where adapted. Its strong resistance to Pink Root, great uniformity, good storage quality and fine mild flavor are reasons for its increasing popularity in the South.

White Granex: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1956. Similar to Granex except that it is white in color and matures 7 to 10 days later.

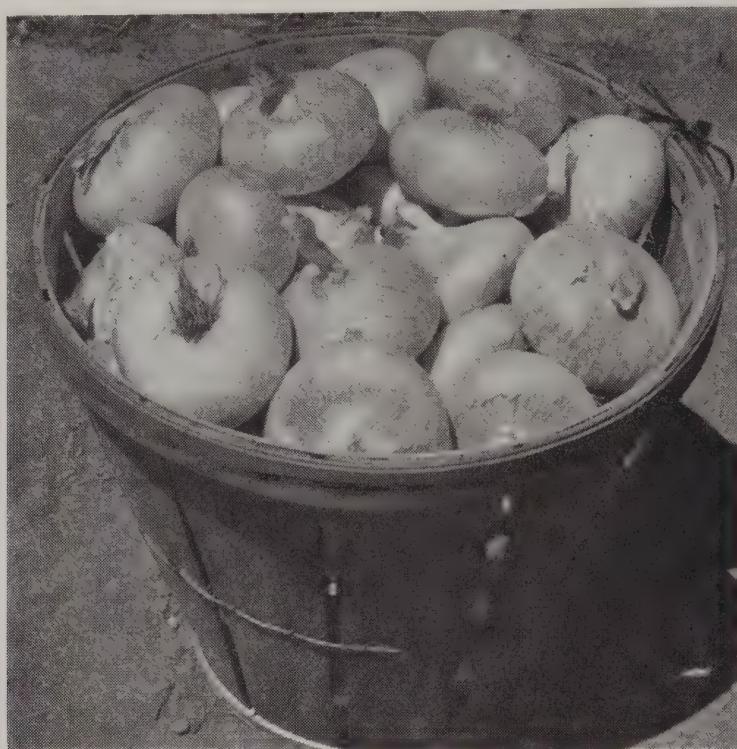
Texas Hybrid 28: Adapted to the same area as Excell. The bulbs are a somewhat lighter shade of yellow than Excell and will outyield it from 10 to 20%. Bulbs are a thick-flat shape and tend to become oversize for a flat onion if forced too much late in the season. Highly resistant to pink root in Southern Texas. A fair storage onion and an excellent shipper. Flesh is solid, crisp and mild in flavor.



Yellow Granex F-1 Hybrid



Storage of short-day type bulbs for seed during summer, near El Centro.



Onion, Eclipse (L-303)

ONION, Continued

ONION, Short Day Varieties

(Generally considered Early Shipping, Short Storage Types)

Barletta: An early variety used primarily for pickling. Bulbs are flat, medium size, with silky white scales. The flesh is soft, and mild in flavor.

Crystal Wax: Formerly the principal early white onion grown in the southern states. It matures 7 to 10 days later than Eclipse, bolts and doubles rather readily unless grown under ideal conditions. The bulbs are flat with thin, shiny-white scales that break easily in handling. Crystal Wax is used some as a transplant onion in the North, as a green bunch onion and occasionally is used for pickles. The flesh is soft and mild in flavor.

Early Crystal 281: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1955. It is an extra early Crystal Wax type, maturing about 7 to 10 days earlier than Eclipse. This variety has considerable resistance to pink root and is highly non bolting. Bulbs are a deep-flat, uniform, attractive, white. Flesh is crisp and slightly more pungent than other Bermuda types.

Eclipse (L-303): Released in 1954 by the U.S.D.A. and Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, this highly Pink Root resistant, slow bolting, early white onion is well adapted to areas where Crystal Wax is grown. Bulbs are a uniform thick-flat, with silky, white scales, seldom producing doubles. Flesh is crisp, solid, and mild flavored. Matures a little earlier than Crystal Wax and a little later than Excell. Used to some extent for pickles, but better known as an excellent early shipper in the South.

ONION, Short Day Varieties, Continued

Excell (986): Released by the U.S.D.A., Texas and California Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1945, this highly Pink Root resistant variety has generally replaced the old Yellow Bermuda in most areas where Yellow Bermuda has been grown, as it is earlier by one to two weeks—a most desirable characteristic for an early shipping onion. Necks are small, bulbs are a deeper flat type, and the flesh is crisp and mild in flavor. Its strong resistance to Pink Root makes it very desirable in the South and particularly in Southern Texas where Pink Root is a problem.

White Queen: An early variety in about the same maturity class as Crystal Wax or slightly later. Bulbs are flat, medium size, and used primarily for pickling. The flesh is soft, and mild in flavor.

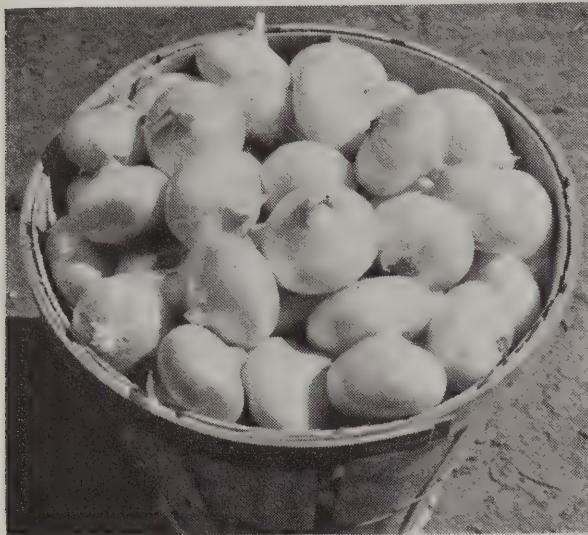
Imperial 48 (Extra Early Crystal Type): Developed and introduced in 1948 by Dessert, this extra early, slow-bolting white Bermuda type matures about ten days earlier than Excell. The flesh is rather soft, pungent, protected by tight, white outer scales. A heavy yielder and a good early shipping type.

L-36 Yellow: Developed and released by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1953, this is an extra yellow Bermuda type that is highly resistant to Pink Root and is 3 to 5 days earlier in maturity than Excell. A very refined onion with a small neck that cures down well at harvest. Bulbs are medium sized, flat, with solid flesh that is crisp and mild flavored. The yellow scales adhere well, making an attractive market pack. Excellent for winter growing and early spring shipment in the South.

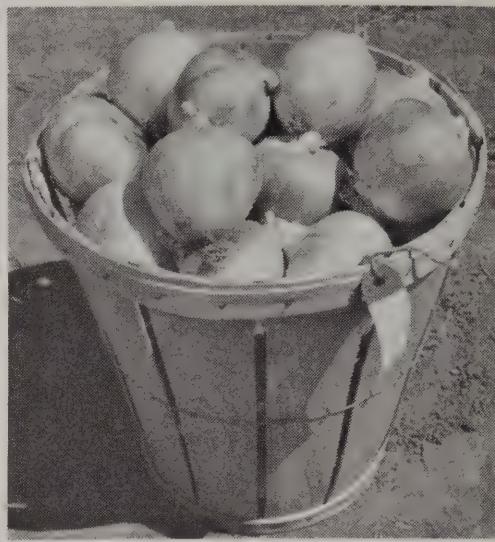
Lord Howe Island (Dessert's Burgundy Strain): Adapted to the same region and natures about the same time as standard Yellow Bermuda. Bulbs are medium large, thick-flat, with deep red outer scales that cling well. Flesh light purplish pink with deep red zones at inner junction of scales. Flavor exceptionally mild, excellent for fresh market in the South.

Red Bermuda: Adapted to the same region as Yellow Bermuda and Crystal Wax, and, except for its red color, is similar to them in other characteristics.

Red Creole C-5: Released by the Louisiana State University, this new red, southern type onion has replaced the old Red Creole due to its better resistance to Purple Blotch and its vigorous growth under semi-tropical, humid conditions. Flesh is firm, very pungent, and in the South a good keeping onion. Bulbs small, thick-flat in shape, and mature a few days later than standard Yellow Bermuda.



Onion, White Creole



Onion, Texas Early Grano 502

ONION, Short Day Varieties, Continued

White Creole: Developed by Dessert, this strain of White Creole is used extensively in the South for dehydration purposes due to its heavy solids content and its long storage quality—rarely found in short day varieties planted in the South. The bulbs are small to medium in size, thick-flat, and have several layers of dry scales that adhere well during handling and storage. The flesh is white and pungent, and its hardness makes it well suited to machine harvesting. Well adapted to those areas where Yellow Bermuda types are grown, and is a few days later in maturity than Yellow Bermuda.

White Grano: A large, white, rather top-shaped early onion used in the South and Southwest as an early market and fresh shipping onion. Flesh is sweet, soft and mild, and generally does not store well. Slow-bolting. Matures about a week later than Texas Early Grano 502.

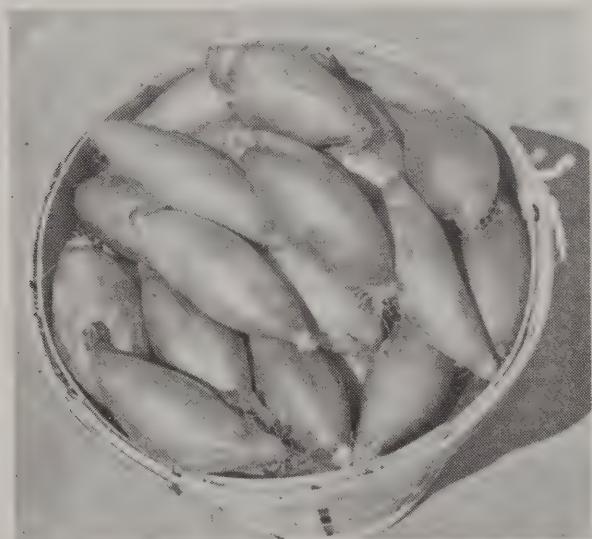
Texas Early Grano 502: Released by Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1944, this large, yellow, short day type has almost replaced Early Yellow Grano due to its uniformity in size and shape, and its earliness. Foliage is light green, upright, and shows some resistance to thrip damage. Bulbs are more blocky and less top-shaped than Early Yellow Grano, the light yellow scales are thin and few in number. Flesh is soft, juicy, and mild flavored, and not suited for storage. It is a heavy yielder, matures about the same time and is adapted to the same areas as Excell.

Yellow Bermuda: Well adapted to the South, and formerly the most extensively grown variety in Texas, this old standard variety generally has been replaced by Excell (986), especially in areas where Pink Root is a problem. Bulbs are medium to large in size, flat, with pale yellow scales that shed easily. Flesh is soft and very mild in flavor. Matures about 10 to 14 days later than Excell.

ONION, Continued**ONION, Intermediate Varieties**

California Early Red: This productive, highly non bolting variety is adapted to Central California where it is grown as a transplant crop. The thick-flat bulbs have thin, light-red scales. Not a storage onion. The flesh is soft and mild.

Calred: Released by the California Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S.D.A. in 1947. Adapted to about the same production areas as Early Grano. Not an extremely short-day type. Productive and highly non-bolting. Foliage is moderately resistant to downy mildew. The bulbs are deep-flat and almost black-red with outer scales a little lighter in color; uniform and attractive. The flesh is soft and mild in flavor.



Onion, Italian Red

Italian Red (Torpedo, Bottle Neck): This variety is very productive and is adapted to central California as a late-intermediate crop for immediate local consumption. Because of its high non-bolting habit, it can be over-wintered as a transplant crop. Bulbs are very large, torpedo or long oval shaped, with thin, purplish-red scales. Flesh is soft and unexcelled in mildness, sweetness and flavor. Not adapted to humid regions or to the South.

San Joaquin: Released by the U.S.D.A. and California Agricultural Experiment Station in 1941, it is named after the San Joaquin Valley of California to which it is especially adapted. However, our strain which is 10 to 14 days earlier than the original introduction performs well in many other areas of the South. Highly non-bolting, it can be grown either as a direct seeded or as a transplant crop. Bulbs are covered by thin, dry, light yellow scales, and the flesh is soft and mild.

Stockton Yellow Globe: A very productive, highly non-bolting variety, adapted to central California, and is grown chiefly as a transplant crop. The large, globe-shaped bulbs are soft and mild in flavor.

ONION, Continued**ONION, Long Day Varieties**

Ailsa Craig: A popular variety in England, grown in the United States chiefly as a home-garden and market-garden crop from transplants. The large bulbs are globe to oblong globe, and tapering at the neck. The dry scales are thin, straw colored, often with a pinkish tint. Flesh is moderately hard and sweet. Not a storage onion.

Australian Brown: Can be grown in all of the Northern onion districts, but does best in the coastal districts of central California. The late maturing bulbs are medium size, a flattened-globe in shape, with tough chestnut-brown scales that adhere tenaciously. Unexcelled for storage, and adapted to machine handling. The flesh is very hard, lemon yellow in color and extremely pungent in flavor.

Brigham Yellow Globe: Well adapted to all of the northern onion growing districts. It is mid-season to late in maturity. The bulbs are medium size, globe to high-globe in shape, with many medium-thick, dark-yellow scales that are well retained during handling and storage. This is an especially long-keeping selection out of Southport Yellow Globe. The flesh is firm and pungent.

Colorado No. 6: A Sweet Spanish variety released by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station primarily for growing in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado. It is very late maturing and consequently requires a long growing season. It is a heavy yielder. The bulbs are globe-shaped, with dark-brown to copper-colored scales that adhere well in handling and storage. If well matured and cured it keeps well. The flesh is rather firm and somewhat pungent.

Downing Yellow Globe: One of the most recent developments in the Yellow Globe class, it is well adapted to all the northern districts but does best in the North-Central states. Bulbs are late maturing, medium sized globe shaped, with attractive, dark-yellow scales that adhere throughout a long storage period, as well as suiting them to machine handling. Flesh is hard and pungent.

Early Yellow Globe: Adapted to all northern onion growing districts, but is used chiefly in the Northeast. The bulbs are medium-sized, globe-shaped, with several layers of medium-thick yellow scales that are fairly well retained during handling and storage. If well cured the bulbs will store successfully until January.

Ebenezer: Adapted to all of the northern onion growing districts and is extensively used for the production of yellow onion sets. The latter are used to produce large bulbs in home and market gardens. The bulbs are mid-season in maturity, thick-flat in shape, with a medium number of brownish-yellow scales that are well retained during handling and storage. Flesh is medium firm and rather pungent.

ONION, Long Day Varieties, Continued

Extra Early White Sweet Spanish: A very early type that is adapted to a more southerly range than other varieties of Sweet Spanish. It forms mature bulbs when grown under conditions similar to those in the Imperial Valley of California, but has a tendency to bolt if planted too early in the fall. The bulb is slightly top-shaped with shiny, white scales that adhere well in handling. Flesh is soft and very mild flavored. Not suitable for storage.

Imperial 49: A Yellow Sweet Spanish type onion of our own selection One of the earliest maturing of the Sweet Spanish varieties. Bulbs are globe-shaped with dark-yellow scales that adhere fairly well in handling. If well matured and cured, will hold until January under good storage conditions. Flesh is fairly firm and slightly pungent.

Iowa Yellow Globe 44: Released by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in 1949, this variety performs well in the peat soils of the northern states. The bulbs are globe to high-globe in shape, very uniform, with dark-yellow scales that adhere well throughout a long storage period. The firm, medium-sized bulbs are well suited to machine handling and prepackaging. The flesh is pungent in flavor.

Mountain Danvers: Grown in the higher altitudes of Colorado and other Northern states where early maturity is desired. Bulbs are round, to slightly flattened globes, medium sized, with brownish-yellow scales which adhere well during handling and storage. Flesh is fairly firm and pungent. A fairly good storage onion.

Prizetaker: A yellow sweet Spanish type onion that was formerly grown to a considerable extent from transplants and is still a popular home-garden onion. The globe-shaped bulbs are large, with thin, silky, straw-colored scales. Not a storage onion. The flesh is soft and mild in flavor.

Red Weathersfield: Adapted to all northern growing sections, this is a very productive and fair storage variety which is used almost exclusively for the production of red onion sets. Bulbs deep flat shape, skin color deep purplish-red. Flesh is white tinged with pink, and rather pungent.

Southport Red Globe: Adapted to all northern growing districts, it is the most extensively used red variety for market and storage. Bulb is medium sized, almost perfect globe shaped, and the dark red scales furnish good protection during handling and storage. Flesh is very solid, white tinged with pink, and pungent.

ONIONS, Long Day Varieties, Continued

Southport White Globe: Adapted to all the northern onion growing districts, this is the most important open-pollinated variety for the production of dry bulbs for market and storage. Due to its heavy solids content it is used extensively as a dehydrating onion, and to some extent as a green bunching onion from seed. Bulbs are a medium sized globe to a high-globe in shape, having many medium thick, shiny-white dry scales that adhere well during handling and storage. Flesh is firm and pungent. Mid-season to late in maturity.

Southport Yellow Globe: Well adapted to the northern onion growing districts, it is mid-season to late in maturity. Bulbs are medium sized, globe to high-globe in shape, with many thick, yellow, dry scales that well protect it during handling and storage. Flesh is very firm and pungent.

White Ebenezer: Similar to Ebenezer except for color. Used primarily for the production of dry sets.

White Portugal: Adapted to all the northern growing areas, this important white variety is used extensively for production of onion sets. It is late maturing, having small to medium sized flattened bulbs. The scales are medium thick, shiny-white, and give good protection during handling and storage. Used to some extent as a green bunching onion and for pickling. Flesh is firm and pungent.

White Sweet Spanish, Jumbo: A selection for large bulb type from the Utah, White Sweet Spanish. Because of its large size and mild flavor it is favored by home gardeners as an early spring transplant. The late maturing bulbs are large and globe-shaped with shiny-white scales that adhere fairly well in handling. It is a mid-season storage type with soft flesh.

White Sweet Spanish, Utah: Released by the Utah Agricultural Station. Probably the most extensively grown of the white Spanish types. Rather late maturing. Foliage is bright green. The large bulbs are globe to high-globe in shape, with well-filled shoulders and base. The shiny-white scales adhere fairly well in handling and storage. The flesh is fairly firm and mild in flavor.

White Sweet Spanish, Valencia: This variety is grown chiefly in the irrigated regions of the West. The large, mature bulbs are globe shape, with shiny-white scales that adhere fairly well in handling. The flesh is fairly firm and mild in flavor.

Yellow Globe Danvers: Adapted to the northern onion growing districts. At one time it was the most important yellow onion variety grown in the Northeast but has largely been replaced by later-maturing, higher-yielding varieties. The bulbs are mid-season in maturity, medium size, flattened globe to globe-shape with many medium-thick brownish-yellow scales that are well retained during storage and handling. The flesh is firm and pungent.

ONION, Long Day Varieties, Continued

Yellow Sweet Spanish, Barlow: Grown to a considerable extent in the Eastern Oregon—Southwest Idaho onion district and should be more widely adapted. This is a rather late-maturing, high-yielding strain. The bulbs are globe to flattened globe in shape. The scales are yellow and rather thin. The flesh is soft and mild.

Yellow Sweet Spanish, Henderson: This strain of Sweet Spanish matures about 10 to 14 days earlier than the Utah, and because of its earliness it does not yield as heavily as most other strains. The plant has a rather small top, with a clear-cut neck that cures down well at maturity. Bulbs are a flattened-globe to globe in shape, with fairly firm flesh and mild flavor.

Yellow Sweet Spanish, M strain: Selected for growing in Eastern Oregon-Southwest Idaho onion district but should be fairly widely adapted. Bulbs are globe to high-globe in shape, with rather tough, dark-yellow scales that adhere fairly well in handling and storage.

Yellow Sweet Spanish, Owyhee: Grown to some extent in the Eastern Oregon-Southwest Idaho onion district where it produces good yields. The large bulbs are globe-shaped, with thin yellow scales that break rather easily in handling. Flesh is soft and mild flavored.

Yellow Sweet Spanish, Peckham: This is a late maturing strain of Sweet Spanish developed in Southwest Idaho, but because of its many excellent qualities it is gaining in favor elsewhere. The medium-sized bulbs are globe to high-globe in shape. The dry scales are tough, dark-yellow to bronze in color and adhere well in handling and storage. A good keeper if well matured and cured. The flesh is fairly firm and rather pungent.

Yellow Sweet Spanish, Sumida: Very similar to Owyhee strain of Sweet Spanish. Selected for non-doubling and storage quality. Bulbs globe-shaped with yellow scales that break rather easily in handling. Selected for the Eastern Oregon-Southwest Idaho onion district but should be more widely adapted.

Yellow Sweet Spanish, Utah: Released by the Utah Agriculture Experiment Station. Probably the most widely grown of the sweet Spanish types, and is adapted chiefly to the irrigated, semi-arid regions of the West. It is a late maturing variety with bright green foliage, that is somewhat resistant to thrips. It is used extensively as a transplant in home gardens in the North, from winter grown southern plants. The large bulbs are globe-shaped, uniform, with dark-yellow scales that adhere fairly well in handling and storage. If well cured it can be stored to about first of February. The flesh is fairly firm and mild in flavor.

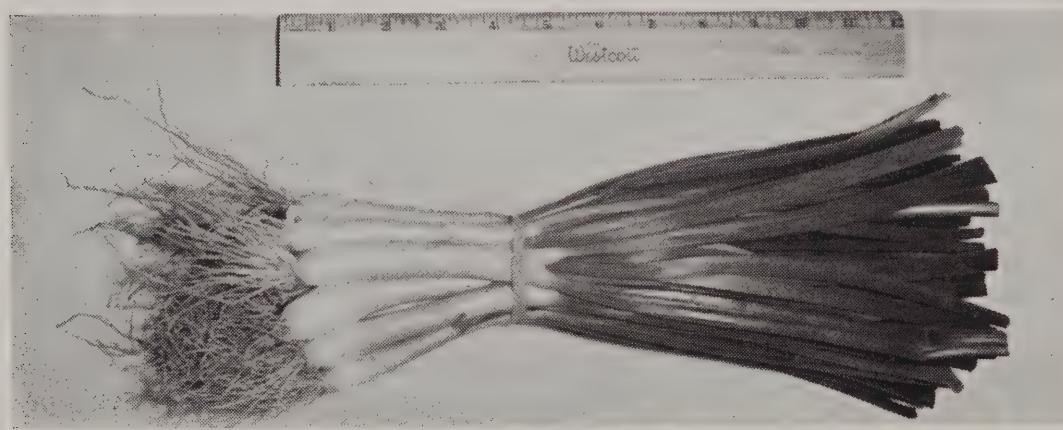
ONIONS, Continued**ONIONS, Bunching**

At times, almost any of the white varieties are used for green, or bunching, onions. These include the short day types like Crystal Wax and Eclipse, and the long day types such as White Sweet Spanish, Southport White Globe, and White Portugal. For market it is essential to choose the white varieties, but for the home garden where the onions are pulled and used immediately, color is not too important a consideration. Below is a list of varieties whose qualities recommend them for bunching:

Evergreen White Bunching (Nebuka) (*Allium fistulosum*): Produces four to nine shoots in a cluster. The stems are white for the first six inches and are from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Hardy, long standing, with a mild flavor.

He-Shi-Ko (*Allium fistulosum*): A perennial bunching type that continues to divide at the base to form new shoots throughout the growing season. Plants are winter-hardy and are somewhat resistant to smut, pink root and yellow dwarf. Shoots are small and the flesh is white and mildly pungent.

Home-Garden Bunching: An ideal home-garden onion because of its exceptional vigor, winter hardiness, heat tolerance, and resistance to smut, yellow dwarf, and pink root. It makes a rapid growth in early spring from overwintered plants, at which time the flesh is crisp and mild. The flesh has a light pinkish tint.



Onion, Long White Shank Green Bunching

Long White Shank Green Bunching: Selected by Dessert from White Sweet Spanish specifically for a green-bunching type. It has a long white shank and dark green leaves that keep their fresh appearance for a considerable time after pulling. Flesh is crisp, mild, and sweet.

White Lisbon: Probably the most widely grown variety in existence for green-bunch onions produced from seed. It is a long-day type and can be grown later than most varieties without getting bulb formation. The foliage is upright growing, dark green, and maintains a fresh look for a considerable time after harvest. The flesh is white, crisp and mild.

White Welsh Bunching (*Allium fistulosum*): Produces several shoots on the one plant, does not produce a bulb. Shoots are broader than the Nebuka and a little more pungent.

PARSLEY

(Petroselinum hortense)

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Double Curled: Foliage rather coarsely cut, of handsome appearance, particularly adapted for frost resistance. Dark green.	70
Evergreen: Strong growing, large dense foliage, dark green. Foliage is coarsely cut and closely curled. Frost-resistant. Very uniform, useful for home and market.	70
Extra Triple Curled or Moss Curled: Fairly tall, not quite so dark a green as Paramount, very finely cut and coarsely curled, resembles tufts of moss. Useful for garnishing and flavoring. Plant very decorative in the garden, very productive.	75
Paramount: Wonderfully uniform plant, large and about 1 ft. tall. Is triple curled, exceptionally fine dark green. Stout stems make it useful for bunching.	85
Plain or Single: Leaves are dark green, deeply cut but not curled. A somewhat pleasing flavor, especially adapted for flavoring and seasoning.	72
Hamburg Turnip-rooted Long (P. Hortense var. radicosum): Roots are like a small slender Parsnip, a little rooty, 8 to 10 inches long. Can be stored for winter use, delicate Parsley flavor. Used for flavoring soups and is a very acceptable vegetable when served alone.	90

PARSNIP

(Pastinaca sativa)

Harris' Model: Rather whitish skin, clean and refined in appearance, about 12 inches long. Very tender and has an appetizing flavor.



Parsnip, Hollow Crown
Thick Shoulder

Hollow Crown, Thick Shoulder:

A large root 12 to 15 inches long and 3 inches wide at the shoulder. Heavy yielder, good sugary flavor after being frozen.

130

Short Thick: An early variety, root about 6 inches long with a big shoulder about 3 inches broad. Does well on shallow soils, excellent flavor.

100

All America: A medium early variety, clean whitish skin, 10 to 12 inches long, large root with small core, very desirable sort.

110

PEPPER
(*Capsicum frutescens*)

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Hot Varieties

Anaheim Chili: Plant about 2 feet high, fruits long and narrow, 6 to 8 inches long by 1½ inch at shoulder, tapering to a point. Only mildly pungent. Color deep green changing to bright scarlet. Used on a large scale commercially for both drying and canning.	80
Cayenne Long Red Narrow: Plant 2 to 2½ feet tall, fruits about 6 inches long with ½ inch diameter, tapering to a point, very hot or pungent. Color deep green changing to bright red. Used extensively for canning, drying and pickling.	70
Cayenne Long Red Thick: Plant 2 to 2½ feet tall, leaves are longer and the plant more open than the Cayenne narrow. Fruits are 6 to 8 inches long and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at shoulder, tapering to a point. Thicker flesh than the narrow Cayenne and not quite so hot.	74
Chili, Red: Plant 18 inches tall and bushy. Fruits borne upright and are 1¾ inches to 2 inches long and about ¾ of an inch in diameter. Color waxy pale green, changing to deep red, extremely pungent. Much used in sauces and for pickling and drying.	85
Chili Jalapeno (Green Pickle): Plant from 1½ to 2½ feet tall with distinct under-the-leaf and stem downiness or fine white fuzz. Fruit is rather irregular in size varying from ¾ to 1½ inches in diameter at stem end and from 1½ to 3 inches in length; dark green and extremely pungent, thick meated, small cavities almost filled with seed. Very prolific, often yielding 10 to 15 tons per acre. Used principally for pickling, but is very popular as a fresh vegetable in Mexican markets.	75-80
Chili Pasia (Chili Ancho or Mexican Chili): Plant about 2 feet high, very prolific, fruits will run from 2 to 3 inches in width at the stem end and from 4 to 5 inches long, tapering to a point. Color in the early stages varies from a deep green to a purplish black, becoming a brilliant red at maturity. Grown on a large scale in California and Mexico. A good crop of fruit may be 10 tons per acre which, dehydrated would equal two tons to be ground into Chili Powder; this is practically its only use.	75-80
Floral Gem: Heavily productive, fruit 1½-2 inches long and about 1 inch thick at shoulder. Conical in shape, color waxy green turning to deep scarlet. Used largely in the Southwest by canners and pickle packers.	75
Fresno Chili: This green hot variety shows strong resistance to tobacco mosaic. The fruits are borne upright, 1¼ inch at the shoulder and 2 inches long, conical in shape. An attractive dark, glossy green when picked for fresh market and pickling. They are bright red when fully ripe and very hot. Plant is 1½ feet tall.	80

PEPPER, Hot Varieties, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Hamilton Market: An early, rather dwarf type hot pepper, with upright plants 15 to 20 inches in height, and vigorous in growth. Fruit is pungent, 3 to 4 inches long, and 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, and bright red when mature. On account of its early maturity it is well adapted for Northern growing.	60-65
Hungarian Yellow Wax, Hot: Plant dwarf and bushy, 14-16 inches tall. Very prolific. Fruit 5½-6 inches long and 2 inches thick at shoulder, tapering. Flesh firm and pungent. Color waxy yellow turning to bright red at maturity.	65
Bell or Bull Nose: Plant 2-2½ feet high. Medium size, square fruit, 4 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. Mild flavor but ribs are pungent. Color dark green turning scarlet.	70
California Wonder: Plant 2-2½ feet high. Fruit large, mostly four-lobed, 4½ inches long by 3½-4 inches in diameter, very productive over a long season. Very smooth deep green, becoming bright scarlet. Flesh thick and solid, particularly sweet flavor. One of the finest of all the Sweet Peppers.	74
Chinese Giant: Plant about 2 feet high. Fruit large and square, 5 inches long by 4½ inches in diameter. Inclined to be a little crumpled, especially at the blossom end. An old favorite, very sweet, crisp and tender. Bright green changing to scarlet at full maturity.	80
Florida Giant: Plant about 2½ feet tall, very vigorous, with large protective leaves. Fruit like California Wonder, perhaps a little larger. Special selection, suitable to the South, well-liked in Florida.	75
Harris' Early Giant: Plant 1½-2 feet tall, upright growing and vigorous. Fruit 4½ inches long by 3½ inches in diameter, slightly-tapering, mostly three-lobed. Color deep green turning to deep red. Flesh thick, tender and mild. Early and very productive.	63
Hungarian Yellow Wax, Sweet: Plant bushy, about 16 inches tall, very productive. Similar to Hungarian Wax, Hot, except in its quality of sweetness.	63
King of the North: Plants about 2 feet tall, vigorous and prolific. Fruit 5 inches long by 3 inches in diameter, 3 and 4-lobed, tapering slightly. Earlier and not quite so large as Ruby King, sweet flavor, color dark green turning to a rich ruby red.	65
Neopolitan: Plant 1½ to 2 feet tall, hardy and vigorous. Fruits are generally 3-lobed, greenish yellow, 2 inches at shoulder and 4 inches long, tapering to top. Rather thin skinned, sweet. Prolific.	60-65
Oakview Wonder: An early and very productive strain of California Wonder. Dwarfer and stockier. Splendid variety for all purposes; home, market garden and shipping.	63
Pimiento (Perfection): Plant about 2½ feet tall, very productive. Fruit heart shaped, about 3 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter at the top end. Flesh thick, very sweet, mild flavor. Color rich green turning to bright crimson. Useful for stuffing and salads and is splendid for canning whole.	72

PEPPER, Sweet Varieties, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Ruby Giant (See World Beater): Selected from a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King.	73
Ruby King: Plant 2-2½ feet tall, vigorous and productive. Fruit 4½-5 inches long, 3 inches in diameter at top, tapering in shape, usually 3-lobed. Dark green turning to bright deep ruby red at maturity. Flesh medium thick, sweet and mild.	68
Sunnybrook (Sweet Cheese): Plant 2-2½ feet tall. Good yielder and of vigorous growth. Fruit tomato shape, 2 inches deep by 3 inches in diameter. Color deep green, turning to deep red. Flesh is fairly thick and particularly sweet and mild. Mostly used as a home garden variety.	72
Vinedale: Developed at the Vineland Experiment Station, Canada, this 1952 All-American Selection is an ideal sweet pepper for the short Northern growing season. Plant is vigorous, productive, dwarf and very leafy. The medium sized fruit is borne upright, conical, has heavy, thick walls and is sweet and crisp. The bright red color shows early, and is an excellent variety both for market and pickling.	63
World Beater: Plants about 2½ feet tall, sturdy and productive, derived from a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant. Fruit is broader than Ruby King, 4½-5 inches long by 3½ inches broad, tapering slightly, but has blocky ends, usually 4-lobed. Color dark green becoming bright dark red (ruby). Good shipper, much used in the South.	73
World Beater No. 13 (Mosaic resistant): Developed and introduced by specialists at Rutgers University, this New World Beater is resistant to tobacco mosaic. The thick-walled fruit is born higher from the ground than the regular strain of World Beater, and it is a heavy yielder. Excellent for southern winter production.	70-75
Yolo Wonder: With a more compact plant and considerable heavier foliage than California Wonder, the well shaded fruit seldom sun-scalds. The crown set is usually heavy. In those areas affected by tobacco mosaic, this resistant variety gives outstanding yields of uniform fruit, large and thick-walled.	75-80



Pepper, Yolo Wonder

PUMPKIN

(Cucurbita spp.)

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

California Field (Cucurbita moschata): Largely used for stock feeding. Fruit very large, vary somewhat in shape and color. Flesh yellow.

120

Connecticut Field or Large Yellow (C. pepo): Sometimes called Big Tom. Standard field variety for feeding to stock and for canning and pies. Fruits are large, 18-20 lbs. and larger, flattish globe shape and a little ribbed. Rich orange-yellow color. Flesh thick, coarse, dry and sweet, deep yellow in color.

118



Pumpkin, Cushaw Green Striped

Cushaw Green Striped (C. mixta): Necks generally curved, used largely for stock feed and can be used for canning and pies. Very prolific. Fruit about 20 inches long, smooth skin. Color white with green stripes and veining. Weighs 12 lbs. and up. Flesh thick, solid in neck, not very dry, yellow.

115

Cushaw Golden (C. mixta) (Golden Winter Crookneck): Bulbous crookneck shape, used for baking pies and canning. Very prolific, fruits 18-20 inches long, 9 inches in diameter at bulbous end. Color golden yellow. Weighs 12 lbs. and up. Flesh thick, solid, dry and sweet, rich yellow color.

118

Early Cheyenne (C. pepo) (Cheyenne Bush): Valuable where space is limited. Very special quality for pies and baking. Fruit is flattened round, about 4 inches deep and 6-7 inches in diameter. Slightly ribbed, color reddish orange, weighs about 2½-3 lbs. Flesh medium thick, deep reddish orange color, fine texture, fairly dry, fine flavor.

90-100

King of the Mammoth (C. maxima) (Mammoth Chili, Jumbo): Largely used for stock feed. Can be used for canning, very productive, high-feeding value. Fruit is a very large slightly flattened globe. Is shallow ribbed, diameter 18-20 inches, weighs 60 lbs. and up (sometimes 100 lbs.). Color yellow mottled with orange. Flesh thick, bright yellow, coarse and of good flavor.

120

PUMPKIN, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Small Sugar or Boston Pie (*C. pepo*) (Early Sugar, New England Pie): Early and especially good for pies. Small fruit, but equals other varieties in total weight, good keeper, flattish round shape, 6-8 inches deep by 8-9 inches in diameter, distinctly ribbed and deep orange in color. Flesh deep orange, thick, sweet and dry, excellent quality.

115

Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field (*C. moschata*): Used for stock feed and canning. A standard variety largely grown in the South. Very productive, large fruit, irregular in shape, but usually a flattened globe shape, 8-10 inches deep by 12-15 inches in diameter. Some are deeper and more globular. Slightly ribbed, weighs 15 lbs. and up. Color of skin creamy buff and flesh is deep salmon yellow, thick and has a good flavor.

120

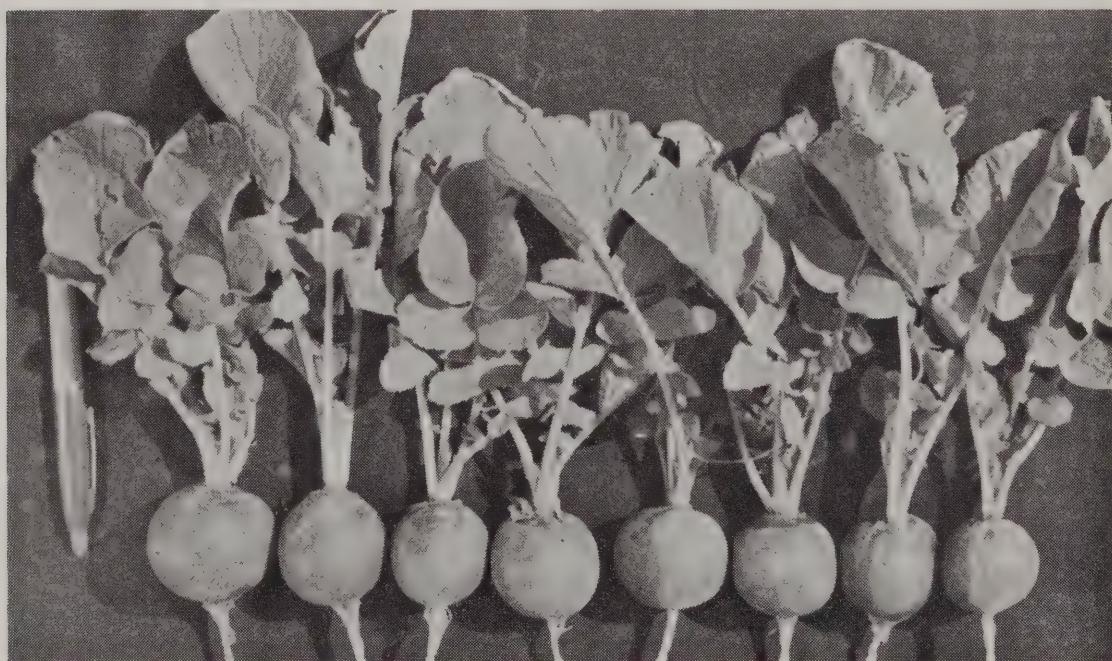
RADISH*(Raphanus sativus)*

Cavalier: Oblong globe shape, little longer than broad. Color very bright scarlet. Crisp, can be used for forcing as well as outdoors. Suitable for muckland soils. Tops short.

22

Cherry Belle: This AAS Bronze Medal Winner for 1947 has the outstanding quality of keeping firm longer than other varieties. Resembles Early Scarlet Globe in shape but bright cherry red in color. The foliage is distinct, and the tops remain very short, even in warm weather. Excellent for greenhouse forcing and spring and summer plantings.

23

*Radish, Cherry Belle*

RADISH, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Cincinnati Market: A long radish, 6-7 inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch broad at top, tapering to a point. Flesh white and crisp, color of root deep carmine. Tops medium.	28
Comet: Globe shaped, an early small radish, at its best when $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, but keeps solid for quite a time. Bright scarlet color, similar in color to Scarlet Globe, tops medium to short, a fine early bunching variety.	25
Crimson Giant. A large turnip-shaped radish, will grow to a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, crisp and tender and of a mild flavor. Color bright crimson (or deep scarlet). Flesh white and of excellent quality. Tops medium.	29
Early Scarlet Globe Short Top: Deep globe shape or broad olive. In good marketable condition when about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Color rich bright scarlet. Flesh white, mild and crisp. Equally good out-of-door and forcing. Tops short but strong enough to permit bunching.	23
Early Scarlet Globe Medium Top: Globe to deep globe shape. About same size as the short top, but a little more globular. Color intense scarlet, flesh white, very crisp and mild. Suitable for outdoor culture. Medium top, excellent bunching variety.	24
Early Scarlet Turnip: Medium large root, round to flat-round. Good for outdoors and forcing. About 1 inch in diameter. Skin bright red, flesh white, firm and crisp. Medium tops, a standard variety for gardens.	26
Vick's Scarlet Globe: Fairly large root. Deep oval or broad olive, $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by $\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The original strain, very rich bright scarlet skin, crisp flesh. Medium top, a very desirable radish.	24
French Breakfast: Cylindrical and stump-rooted, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter. Color rich scarlet red for about three-fourths of its length, then white-tipped. Very attractive when bunched and of appetizing flavor. Tops medium to short. A great favorite for forcing and home gardens.	23
Long Scarlet (Short Top): A long, smooth radish, sometimes 6-7 inches long with diameter $\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Color good scarlet red, flesh white, mild and tender. A good yielder and deservedly a favorite in the garden and local markets. Tops are relatively short compared with the size and length of roots.	30



Radish, Red Prince

RADISH, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Red Prince (Fusarium Resistant): Developed and released by Dr. G. S. Pound, of the University of Wisconsin in 1959, it is the first radish to show strong resistance to Fusarium Wilt. Similar in most respects to Scarlet Globe, it has short tops and round red roots, with firm, crisp flesh. Developed primarily for the Wisconsin area, it is a most promising variety where Fusarium Wilt is a problem.

25

Saxa: A fine forcing variety, small and globular, sometimes a little flattened, about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter. Color intense scarlet, very bright, should be used when young. Tops are small, ideal as a forcing variety.

21

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped: A round to flattish round shape, medium size, $\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter when at its best. The top two-thirds of the root is of a bright scarlet color, the bottom third a clear white. Good flavor and a good keeper. Medium top.

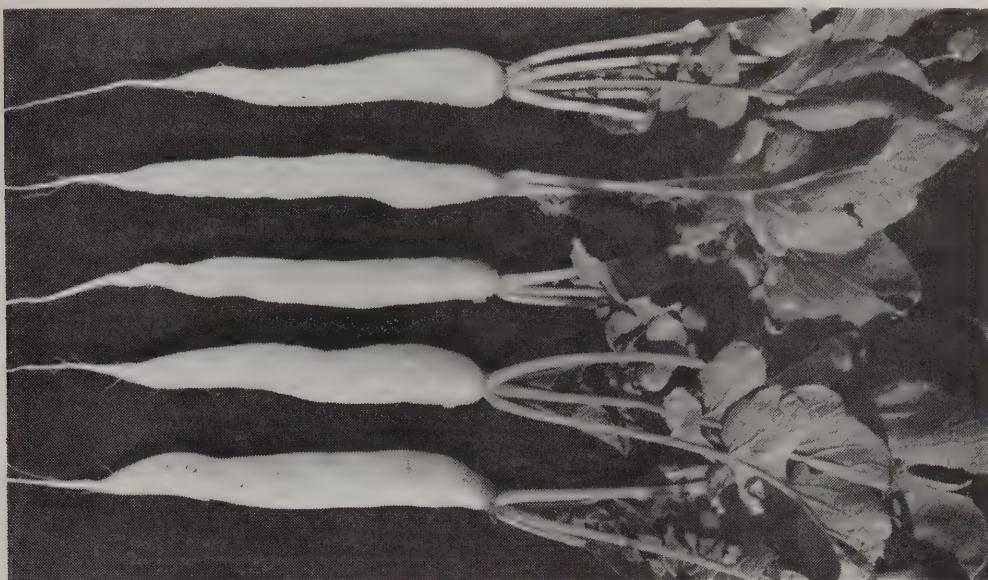
25

Sparkler, White Tipped: Round to deep round in shape, early in maturing but keeps its crispness well. Color of top half is a fine carmine scarlet, having a rosy carmine edge and then a pure white base, almost half and half carmine and white. Very attractive, possibly the finest market radish. Used by home and market gardeners. Medium top.

25

White Icicle: A handsome long radish that can be used in its early stages and is still good and crisp when 6 inches long and nearly 1 inch in diameter. It can be forced and with its medium short top it can be bunched. Color glistening pure white, mild flavor. An attractive variety for home or market use.

30

*Radish, White Icicle***RADISH, Continued****Radish, Winter Varieties (Mostly Strong Tops)**

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Black Spanish Long: Long cylindrical and a little tapering, 8-10 inches long, shoulder diameter of 2-2½ inches. Skin is black, marked with horizontal grooves. Flesh is white, very solid, crisp and pungent. Stores well.

58

Black Spanish Round: Similar in color and quality to long Black Spanish, but is almost globular, 3½-4 inches in diameter. A good keeper.

55

China Rose Winter (Scarlet China): Long cylindrical root, about 6-7 inches long, 2 inches broad at shoulder, and broadens out to a flat stumpy base about 2½ inches broad. Color of skin a bright deep rose. Flesh is white, solid, crisp and pleasantly pungent. Stores well.

52

Celestial or China Winter White (California Mammoth White): Roots about 8 inches long, diameter up to 3 inches at full maturity. Square shoulder and blunt ends and a little larger diameter at the center. White skin; flesh white, solid, crisp and pungent. Tops large and coarse.

58

Radish, Summer Varieties

White Strasburg: A large, long or deep oval radish, 5-6 inches long, 1½-2 inches in diameter, carries its breadth for about half its length and then tapers off a little. Skin and flesh creamy white, flesh is very solid and crisp and has somewhat of the pungency of the winter varieties. Tops medium to medium large.

40

RHUBARB

(Rheum rhabonticum)

Crimson Winter: Produces small stems of an outstanding crimson color, excellent quality and can be used over a long period of time. Very popular in California.

Linnaeus: Produces large, long stalks, greener than Victoria, of good flavor, ready in second year from seed.

Victoria: Vigorous main crop variety. Stalks are crimson shading a little to green inside the stalk. The largest and most productive variety.

SALSIFY

(Tragopogon perrifolius)

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Mammoth Sandwich Island: Root like a small parsnip, dull white in color. Has a very special flavor when cooked which gives it the name of "Vegetable Oyster." (Flowers color violet rose.)

140

SCORZONERA

(Scorzonera hispanica)

Spanish (or Black Salsify) Russian Giant: Similar to Salsify in form and use. Skin however is black but flesh is dull white and has same peculiar flavor as the Salsify. (Flowers color yellow.)

150

SORREL

Large Leaved French (Rumex acetosa): Large green, thick, arrow-shaped leaves, mildly acid. Can be used like Spinach.

Narrow Leaf (Silver Leaf) (Rumex patiencia): Narrow and more upright than the Large Leaved French, it has a rather curled edge, is bright apple green, and has a bitter flavor.

SPINACH

(*Spinacia oleracea*)
Prickly Seeded Varieties

*Days to
from Seed
Maturity*

Dark Green Prickly Seeded: Good yielder, leaves are thick, large, fairly dark green, hardy.	45
Hollandia: More attractive and productive than the regular strain of Prickly Spinach. Leaves are large, thick, arrow-shaped. Vigorous spreading habit, dark green.	43

Round Seeded Varieties

America: A heat resistant, slow bolting variety, with heavy, dark green, savoyed leaves. Suitable for summer planting, the ovalate, heavily crumpled leaves are close-growing, making a small, compact plant. Late maturing.	54-50
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Calflay: Released by California Agricultural Experiment Station in 1956, this Downy Mildew resistant variety is adapted to California and the west coast as a fall, winter and spring crop. A smooth leaf type similar to Viroflay in yield and appearance, except that Calflay is slightly darker in color and a little more prostrate, with center leaves more savoyed. Bolts two or three days earlier than Viroflay.	40
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Bloomsdale, Long Standing: Similar to Dark Green Bloomsdale except that it is slower growing and 7 to 10 days longer standing. Plant is medium in size, with medium-length, medium-thick petioles and dark-green, deeply-savoyed oval-shaped downward curved blades. Used for fresh market, prepackage trade and for freezing and canning.	45
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Bloomsdale, Reselected: Similar to Long Standing Bloomsdale but very uniform in plant type. The thick, deeply savoyed, dark-green leaves make this variety ideal for the fresh market.	40
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Dark-Green Bloomsdale: The most important spinach variety for winter culture in the South. Rapid growing, hardy, and holds its green color well during shipment. Produces seed stems a few days later than Virginia Savoy. The plants are upright growing and compact. Leaves are dark green, deeply savoyed and thick, with margins curving downward. Has the color and springiness desired for fresh shipping and prepackaging. Used also for freezing and canning.	45
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Dixie Market: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1957. Dixie Market was developed chiefly as a fall and winter variety. It is a fast-growing high-yielding spinach, with good resistance to blue mold and mosaic. Plant is shiny dark-green, compact, upright growing and can be machine harvested. Leaves are rounded, thick, deeply savoyed and curled under at the edge. Ideal for the fresh market and prepackaging, and can be used for freezing and canning.	45
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Production Field of Hybrid Spinach No. 7 in South Texas

SPINACH, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Early Hybrid 7: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1955, this hybrid is semi-savoy, high-yielding, dark-green, and upright-growing so that it can be machine harvested. It develops quickly and bolts easily. Fairly resistant to both blue mold and mosaic. Used extensively for quick freezing and to some extent for canning and fresh market.

40-45

Early Hybrid 8: Developed chiefly for use as a fall and winter crop. Resistant to mosaic and highly resistant to blue mold, it is a very productive hybrid. The plants are upright-growing, making it suited to machine harvesting. Leaves are more uniformly semi-savoyed and a shade lighter green than Early Hybrid 7. An all-purpose spinach.

40-45

Early Hybrid 9: Very similar to Early Hybrid 7, except that it is more uniformly savoyed. It has about the same resistance to mosaic and blue mold. Recommended for freezing, for fresh market, and for canning.

40-45

Early Hybrid 11: Developed chiefly for use as a fall and winter crop, Early Hybrid 11 is a fast-growing, easy-bolting type. Plants are compact and upright growing, suitable for machine harvesting. Its great uniformity, deeply savoyed leaves, and dark color, make this a very attractive hybrid. Strongly resistant to both blue mold and mosaic. Excellent for fresh market and can be used for freezing and canning.

40



Spinach, Early Hybrid No. 8

SPINACH, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Early Hybrid 424: Released by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1957, this hybrid was developed primarily for canning in areas where it can be grown as a fall and winter crop. Plants are dark green and upright growing, making machine harvesting possible. Leaves are large and smooth, and thicker and darker green than Viroflay. Highly resistant to blue mold.

40

Hollandia: Grown in California for early canning and for market, it makes a rapid growth, and produces heavy tonnage, bolts easily and therefore is grown as a winter or early spring crop. Plants are erect to spreading in habit. Leaves are large, thick, light-green, and almost smooth. Seeds are spiny.

45

King of Denmark: A long-standing, heat-resistant type of smooth-leaved spinach that can be used for the late spring canning crop in the North. The plants grow rather slowly but become large, with an open, spreading type of growth. Leaves are long-petioled, large, smooth, thick, and dark-green in color.

45-50

Nobel: A very fast-growing, productive variety used in the North for canning and for market where a smooth-leaved variety is acceptable. The longest standing of the smooth-leaved varieties, with the exception of King of Denmark, the plants are large, rather erect when crowded, but spreading when given room for growth. Petioles are medium long and thick. Leaf blades are large, light to medium green, almost smooth, with rounded tip and flat to slightly reclined edges.

45-50

Old Dominion: Hardy to frost, resistant to mosaic, this can be planted in the fall for early spring harvest where over-wintering is possible even though mosaic is present. Old Dominion bolts later than Virginia Savoy but earlier than Bloomsdale. Compared with Virginia Savoy, the plant is a little more spreading, the color is the same but is not as deeply savoyed on the leaf margins. Primarily a fresh market spinach.

40-45

SPINACH, Continued

Days to
Days to
from Seed

Prickly Winter: One of the oldest cultivated varieties and very similar to Hollandia. In the past it has been widely used in California for late fall sowing, to be overwintered and used as an extra early crop for canning. Largely replaced by Calflay, Viroflay, and Hollandia. Some growers still prefer it for its quick early growth and heavy yields. Seeds spiny.

45

Viking (Heavy Pack): Much used for canning in the Northwest, it is heavy-yielding and longstanding. Plants are large, medium dark-green, compact, and upright growing. Leaves are thick and semi-savoyed or slightly crumpled.

45

Virginia Savoy: Used mainly as a fall crop in districts where mosaic is prevalent. It has frost resistance and is used for over-wintering for early spring harvest. Because of its easy bolting habit, it is seldom planted in the spring. A fast-growing, high-yielding savoy-type spinach with resistance to mosaic. Plant is compact and upright growing, with thick petioles. Leaf blades are glistening dark-green, well savoyed, with edges curved downward. Chiefly a fresh market spinach but is also used for freezing and canning.

40

Viroflay: Used primarily for canning, where a smooth-leaved type is required. Fast growing and easy bolting, it is used mainly as a fall and winter crop. Plants grow to a large size and are erect to semi-spreading. Leaves are medium green, medium thick, smooth to slightly crumpled. Viroflay produces heavy yields when grown in mild climates during the fall and winter.

45

New Zealand Spinach (*Tetragonia expansa*): A distinct plant, valuable in hot, dry climates. Plant of spreading habit, forms a circular mat of small triangular thick leaves, dark green. The young shoots are a delicate vegetable. Seeds are contained in a hard horned case, quite distinct.

55

Perpetual Spinach: (See Chards)

SQUASH, SUMMER

(Cucurbita pepo.)

Bennings Green-tint Bush Scallop: When fruits are young they are of a green color but become creamy white at maturity. Best when used young, before shell hardens, they develop to a size of $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, weigh up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

50

White Early Bush Scallop (Patty Pan): A large scalloped squash. Flat round shape with definite scalloping around the edges. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick when mature. Mostly used when young, the shell becomes very hard at full maturity.

50

Caserta Squash (Bush Type): Developed by Dr. Lawrence C. Curtis. Variety is early and a most abundant yielder. Long cylindrical fruits, 15 to 18 inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches wide when it reaches maturity. Very attractive, color is light yellow irregularly striped with green. An improved Green Striped Bush Vegetable Marrow.

45



Squash, Caserta

SQUASH, Summer, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Cocozelle (Italian Vegetable Marrow): A bush variety, a most delightful vegetable when used in a young state, usually about 8 inches in length. At maturity they develop into fairly long, smooth fruits, straight, about 18 to 20 inches long by 4 inches in diameter. Color of skin dark green with lighter green stripes. Flesh is a light greenish white.

65

Grey (or Slate) Zucchini (Bush Type): Has long straight, smooth fruits of a mottled green or slaty color. When young the fruit is longer and narrower than the Cocozelle, they are an excellent vegetable when about 1 foot long by 2 inches in diameter. At maturity they develop to a length of 24 inches by 4 inches. Flesh is creamy white and very tender and delicious.

65

Dark Green (or Black) Zucchini (Bush Type): Fruit color rich very dark green, without mottling or striping, of very handsome appearance and attractive for marketing. Quality and use same as grey Zucchini.

65



Squash, Early Prolific Straight-Neck

Early Prolific Straightneck (Bush Type): Fruits straight and smooth. Can be used from quite a small fruit of only 6 inches but reaches a length of 12 to 14 inches when mature. Creamy color, splendid quality, compact plant and heavy yielder.

50

SQUASH, Summer, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Early Yellow Summer Crookneck (Bush Type): The fruit has a curved neck and skin is distinctly warted, a bright orange yellow color. Whilst often used when young, it can attain a length of 12 to 14 inches with a diameter at its thickest end of 3½ inches. Very popular variety good for home use also for market and shipping. 60

Fordhook Vining (Trailing Type): Fruits taper toward the stem. Skin is smooth but somewhat ridged, cream color. The flesh is extremely thick, straw colored, sweet and dry. Fruits weigh 1½ to 2 pounds. 62

English Vegetable Marrows

Long Green Bush: Produces a large, long fruit in fairly good abundance. Almost cylindrical, sometimes is a little thicker at the blossom end, 15 inches long by 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. Color of skin is medium dark green with lighter green stripes. Flesh pale greenish white, very good flavor. 56

✓ **Long White Bush:** Similar to the Green Bush but of a creamy white color. Usually smooth surface but occasionally has distinct ridges. Fruit not quite so thick as the Green variety but is a very good yielder. 56

✓ **Long Green Vining or Trailing:** Fruits are larger than the Bush and are a darkish green with scarcely any distinguishable striping, 18 to 20 inches long by 5 to 6 inches in diameter when fully grown. A great marketing variety. 60

✓ **Long White Vining or Trailing:** A large fruited variety, very smooth, light creamy yellow in color, esteemed for its delicate flavor. Does not make such large fruits as the Green Vining, but is an excellent yielder. 60

Summer Hybrids

Verdue F₁ Hybrid: Developed by Dessert and released in 1958, this new hybrid summer squash has an unusually vigorous vine, and an abundance of female (fruit producing) blooms. Fruits are cylindrical, smooth, and grey-green in color etched longitudinally in a very pale green. Uniform and productive, it is excellent for fresh market and short distance shipping. 45-50

SQUASH, WINTER AND AUTUMN

(Cucurbita Maxima, unless specially named)
(All vining types, except where indicated)

Banana Grey: Cylindrical shape, rather pointed at blossom end. About 20 to 24 inches long, 5 to 6 inches thick. Skin is smooth, greenish grey; rind is thin and brittle. Flesh is firm and solid, yellowish orange in color, delicious sweet flavor, often used for pies. 105

Banana Pink: Similar to Banana Grey but has a deep pink exterior. Perhaps not quite so long a fruit but is 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Very good quality. 105

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

SQUASH, Winter, Continued

Boston Marrow: Fruits are most like the Hubbard Squashes, some 12 to 15 inches long and 9 to 12 inches diameter in the center. It has a rather rough skin of a dull orange color; the flesh is thick and moist, finely grained and sweet, has an orange tinted yellow color. Used largely for canning.

97

Buttercup: Fruits are turban shape, circular flattened shape with a "Turks Cap" formation at the blossom end. Color deep green with silvery green stripes. Weight about 3½ pounds. Flesh orange, dry and pleasantly flavored.

100



Squash, Butternut

Butternut (C. moschata.): A development from one of the Cushaw Pumpkin types but a distinctly shaped fruit 8 to 10 inches long, slightly bulbous at blossom end where it attains 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Very solid flesh, yellow, fine grained, dry and excellent quality. Skin creamy yellow, thin but tough, an excellent variety for all purposes.

95

Delicata or Sweet Potato (C. pepo.): Rather small oblong fruits, 8 to 10 inches long by 4 inches in diameter. Skin is cream color with dark green stripes, very attractive. Flesh is orange-yellow, tender, crisp and sweet. Good flavor, stores well.

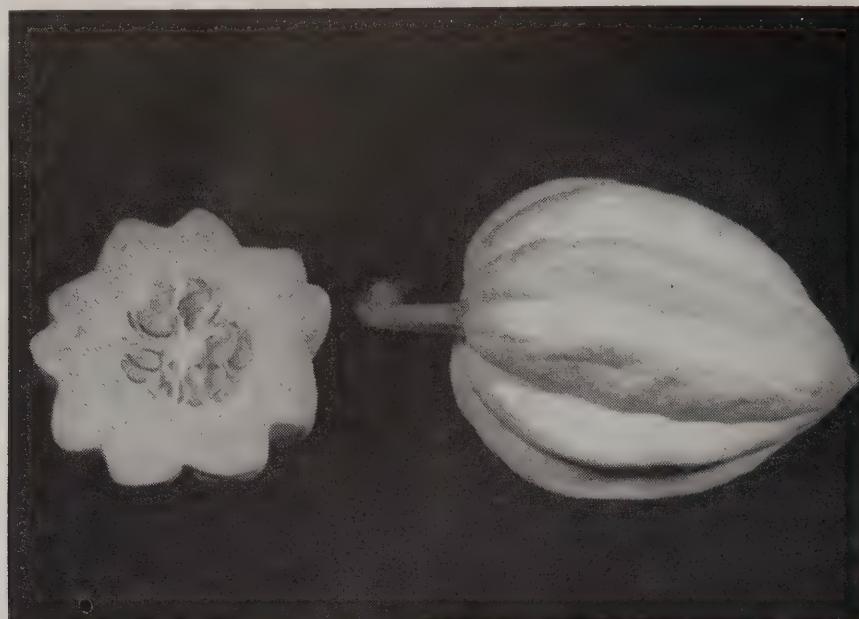
95

Delicious (Green Delicious): Fruits are top-shaped, 10 to 12 inches long and 8 to 10 inches wide at thick end. Weight 7 to 8 pounds. Color dark green with lighter green stripes at the blossom end. Flesh color orange, thick, dry and good flavor. Excellent keeper.

105

Golden Delicious: Fruits similar to Green Delicious but color of skin is reddish orange with green blotches at tip. Weight 6 to 9 pounds. Flesh thick, color deeper orange than Green Delicious, dry, excellent flavor, very useful for canning and freezing.

105



Squash, White Acorn

SQUASH, Winter, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

✓ **White Acorn (C. pepo):** Developed and released by Dessert in 1959, this new Acorn type squash has all the flavor of standard Acorn or Des Moines, but when baked the skin is much more attractive, cream-colored, and generally prettier to serve. True acorn shaped, deeply ribbed, the skin is pure white. Flesh is pale yellow, thick, dry and sweet. Vine is vigorous, productive, and shows some resistance to aphid. An excellent keeper.

95

✓ **Yellow Acorn (C. pepo):** Developed by Dessert and released in 1958, this new winter squash has about the same general characteristics as Royal Acorn, with the exception that the skin is bright yellow, while the flesh is an orange yellow, of good, dry texture, and very sweet. Most attractive after cooking. Much better keeper than Royal Acorn.

90

✓ **Hubbard Blue:** Considered the best quality of all the Hubbard Squashes, the form of these Squashes is often described as having a neck at both ends with large globular center. Blue Hubbard is 14 to 15 inches long and 9 to 10 inches in diameter in the center. Skin is blue gray, hard, thick, warty and slightly ridged. Weighs 12 to 14 pounds. Flesh orange yellow, thick firm texture, very good flavor.

110

✓ **Hubbard Golden (Red Hubbard):** Reddish orange skin, large but rather shallow warts, also has grayish red stripes at blossom end. 10 to 12 inches long by 7 to 9 inches in diameter at center. Flesh deep yellowish orange, fine grained, dry and sweet flavor. A little smaller and earlier than the other Hubbards. Useful for canning and freezing.

100



Squash, Improved Green Hubbard

SQUASH, Winter, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

✓ **Hubbard, Improved Green:** Skin of bronzy green color, a little warded, rind tough and hard, length 12 inches by a width of about 9 inches. Flesh thick, dry and sweet, orange yellow in color. Good shipper and a good keeper. 105

✓ **Hubbard, Warted (Chicago Warted Hubbard):** Dark green skin, very heavily warded. True Hubbard shape, large globular center tapering off to both ends. A large fruit 12 to 14 pounds in weight. Flesh rich golden yellow, dry, fine grained, good flavor. A good shipping variety. 115

✓ **Royal Acorn:** Larger and a few days later than Table Queen (see below), which it resembles in other respects. 95-100

✓ **Sweet Meat:** Developed by Gill Brothers, Portland, Oregon, this fine winter squash has the general habit of Buttercup, except that it is larger and does not have the turban-like protusion at the blossom end. Flesh is deep yellow, firm and dry, and has excellent storage qualities. Skin is a smooth grey-green. 100

✓ **Table Queen (Acorn or Des Moines) (*C. pepo*):** Skin very dark olive green of smooth texture and thin but deeply furrowed. Acorn shape, very distinct. A table squash of excellent flavor, flesh is orange yellow in color, dry and sweet. A good yielder and a good market variety. 90-95

✓ **Uconn:** This is the bush form of Acorn or Table Queen. It takes up much less room than the vining type but yields quite as large a crop of fruits equal in size and equally delicious. Originated by Dr. Lawrence A. Curtis. 80

✓ **Warren Turban:** Flat top or drum shaped, 9 inches deep and 12 to 14 inches in diameter, hard-shelled, heavily warded, very thick orange-colored flesh, sweet and dry. Bright orange skin with gray striping toward the slate colored navel. Fine quality and flavor, 15 to 20 pounds, good keeper. 115-120

TOBACCO

(*Nicotiana tabacum*)

Connecticut Seed Leaf: Fine textured rich bright leaf, ripens and cures uniformly, medium leaf stems; the earliest maturing sort for the Middlewest, Northwest and Northeast. Not widely planted in the South. A hardy cigar type.

Havana (American Grown): A vigorous stocky plant, produces heavy yields of large, long leaves which, when cured, are of fine texture, thin and with a pleasant flavor. Used extensively for cigar wrappers due to its elasticity. Stems of leaf are medium to heavy. An early variety, not widely planted in the Northern States.

White Burley Improved: Largely planted in Kentucky and other sections having limestone soils. It is a heavy producer of long, broad leaves that cure to a rich bright color. Good elastic texture, suitable for wrappers and plug fillers and used in pipe and cigarette blends. Stems medium to large. Sturdy stalks, somewhat resistant to root rot.

Gold Dollar: Developed by Dr. Coker of Hartsville, South Carolina, to meet the need for a uniform, bright leaved, flue-cured tobacco. It produces medium sized leaves of extra fine silky texture. Cured color ranges from bright yellow to orange, depending largely on soil texture; the lighter the soil the brighter the color. As planted in the Carolinas and Georgia it gives good yields of extra quality cigarette leaf. Aromatic. Fairly hardy.

Mammoth Gold: Another introduction of Dr. Coker's, is widely planted in the Carolinas and Georgia as a flue-cured cigarette type. With a larger stalk and leaf than Gold Dollar it produces uniformly a fine textured, broad leaf that cures to a dark lemon or rich orange color. Leaf stems small to medium; aromatic, fairly hardy.

Turkish: Fine aromatic type used largely for blending with bright leaf for cigarettes. Dwarf plant, with small oval leaves spaced closely on the stalk. When cured, leaves range in color from deep orange to light mahogany. Needs long days of strong sunlight to develop natural pungency. A light yielder compared with American varieties.



Tomato, Ace

TOMATO
(Lycopersicon esculentum)

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Ace: Early maturing, it has a medium length determinate vine with ample foliage to protect fruit from sunburn. It bears heavily, with scarlet fruit that are large, smooth, deep from stem to blossom end, ripens uniformly and colors completely to stem without green shoulders. Some early fruit may show corrugations when immature, but smooth out as they reach mature green stage. Sets heavily in cool weather and is well adapted to those areas where Pearson is planted. Excellent for green-wrap, market and canning.

75-80

Beefsteak: (See Ponderosa.)

Bonny Best: Color bright scarlet, medium large flattened globe, weight 4½ to 5½ ounces. Smooth and solid, prolific, good shipper and canner. Can be forced. Medium strong plant. Medium early.

72

Break O'Day: Color light scarlet, large globe-shaped fruits, 5½ to 6½ ounces. A U.S.D.A. introduction. Wilt-resistant, productive and hardy. Foliage rather light green, open. An early variety.

68-70

California Pole Early: Fruit a fine deep red, large, smooth and globular; flesh is very solid and meaty and of a pleasant flavor. Plant is tall growing and rather open in habit; particularly suitable to California coastal climate or elsewhere when plenty of light and sun can be afforded to mature and ripen the fruit. Used for spring planting in California, a good market variety, gives a large percentage of 5/5 size.

70-80

TOMATO, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

California Pole Late: Fruit color deep bright red, very large, 6½ to 7½ ounces in weight, regularly globular and smooth. Very productive, useful for market and for canning and juice. Used as a fall variety in California, where it is a wonderful yielder of very attractive fruits.	80-85
Chesapeake (Wilt Resistant): Developed and released 1954 by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station under guidance of Dr. Francis C. Stark. Fusarium wilt resistant, the fruits are similar to Rutgers, but larger. Quite firm and not prone to crack. Vine is vigorous, indeterminate and very prolific. Since there is little or no cracking of the fruit, it holds well on the vine without molding.	75
Dwarf Stone: Has about the same type of fruit and maturity date as Stone, except that the vine is dwarfish, with denser foliage.	85
Earliana: Color deep scarlet red. Fruit medium sized flattened globe, ribbed, weight 4½ to 5½ ounces. Selections are constantly made to smooth out the wrinkles. However it is a favorite early variety for both home gardens and market. Plant is open and spreading, leaves are rather finely cut. Very early.	64
Early Pak: Fruit bright scarlet, small to medium, globular, with thick walls. The plant is determinate, compact, and very prolific. Fruit is firm, attractive and ships well. Widely planted on the Pacific Coast for early green wrap.	70-75
First Early: Color deep scarlet. Fruit is smooth, heavy, flattened globe. Of Earliana type, it is particularly well suited for use in the Imperial Valley. Sets well in cold weather. Plant is open, spreading and vigorous, very early.	64-66
Golden Queen: Color deep golden yellow, very rarely tinted rose. Fruit a deep flattish globe, weight 4½ to 5½ ounces. Less acid than the red varieties, considered a mild flavor. Medium strong and dense foliage. Main crop.	83
Greater Baltimore (Indiana): Color, deep scarlet inside and out. Fruit is a large, deep flattened globe, weight 6-7½ ounces. Heavily productive, flesh very firm and solid. The Indiana strain is more globular than the others, resistant to heat and drought, a leading variety for canning and juice. Plant is large, vigorous, spreading and dense, good coverage for the fruit. Main crop.	83
Grothen's Globe (Fusarium Wilt Resistant): Very popular as a green wrap type in Florida and Texas, the indeterminate vine is rather open but well suited to staking. Fruits are medium-sized, brilliant red in color when ripe, with a smooth skin not prone to cracking. Flesh is solid and meaty. Early and productive.	70

TOMATO, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Gulf State Market: Color purplish pink or light carmine, globular shape, weight 5 to 6 ounces. Good shipping variety, very solid and good flavor. Used in the South for canning and green-wrapping. Plant is of medium height, vigorous and of spreading habit. Medium early.

77

Homestead (Fusarium Wilt Resistant): Fruits dark red, medium large, deep globular, somewhat resembling Rutgers. Vines are semi-determinate, large leafed and strong. Widely used in the Southeast as a shipped since its introduction by the Southeastern Regional Laboratory, U.S.D.A., Charleston, S. C.

80

Homestead 24 (Fusarium Wilt Resistant): A selection from the original Homestead, with generally the same characteristics except that the fruits appear more uniform, with vines a little denser and more nearly determinate.

80

Hotset (New Texas Wonder): Recently developed and released by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, this new shipping variety is particularly valuable in Southern areas where blossom sterility due to high temperatures is a problem. Vine is large, indeterminate, rather dense foliage. Fruits are very smooth, medium-oblate, with firm, dark red flesh. Seldom shows "cat-face", and resistant to sunburn.

75-80

J. Moran: This large vined mid-season-to-late Pearson type shows tolerance to Fusarium Wilt and is well adapted to the Pacific Coast as a canner and shipper.

90-95

John Baer: Color deep scarlet red, fruit medium sized flattened globe, weight 4½ to 5½ ounces. Like Bonny Best but a little stronger growing. Very vigorous plant. Fruits good for shipping and canning. Medium early.

73

June Pink: Color purplish pink. Medium sized flattened fruit, weight 4½ to 5½ ounces. The earliest of the pink fruited sorts, sometimes called "Pink Earliana." Plant rather short, open and spreading. Early.

69

Manalucie (Fusarium Resistant): Developed and released by the Gulf Coast Experiment Station, Bradenton, Florida, this new variety is not only resistant to Fusarium Wilt, early blight, grey leaf-spot and leaf mold, but it has shown some resistance to black spot, blossom end rot and nematode. Vine is indeterminate, rather upright and vigorous. Dense foliage gives good protection against sun scald. Fruit is deep scarlet, large sized, deep globular, with firm flesh and few seeds. Well adapted to green-wrap and pink harvesting in humid, southern climate.

85

Marglobe: Color deep scarlet, medium large globe shaped smooth fruits. Weight 6 to 7 ounces. Introduced by the U.S.D.A. as a disease-resistant variety, chiefly resistant to Fusarium wilt and nail-head rust. Productive, solid and a splendid shipping variety. Strong, erect and bushy plant, medium green color. Second early.

75

TOMATO, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Marglobe Supreme: Color deep scarlet. The most outstanding strain of Marglobe. Very choice. Second early.	75
Norton: Color bright deep scarlet. A large deep flat fruit, weight 7 to 8 ounces, introduced by the U.S.D.A. as a partially wilt-resistant form of Stone. Large, vigorous. Main crop.	85
Oxheart: Color pink; very large heart-shaped fruits, weight 8 to 12 ounces. Moderately productive, meaty, distinct mild flavor. Plant is open, coarse and spreading with dense foliage. A large variety.	90-100
Pearson Improved: Originated at the College of Agriculture of California, this variety has been a standard for canning and shipping, and is used extensively as a green wrap type. The vine is large, determinate, with foliage dense enough to protect fruit from sunburn. Semi-globe fruit is medium in size, has a smooth, tough skin which colors well even at the stem end. Flesh is firm and meaty and very flavorful. One of the heaviest yielders.	85
Pearson A-1: A popular strain of Pearson type tomato in the Central Valley of California, it has shown resistance to Verticillium Wilt. Vine is large, determinate and very prolific. Fruit is medium to large, smooth, slightly flattened globe, with a small blossom scar. Main crop.	85-90
Pearson XL: Used on the Pacific Coast as early type Pearson commercial variety, it has shown some resistance to Verticillium Wilt. Vine determinate, and perhaps a little more open in habit than Improved Pearson. Fruit resembles Pearson, but about a week earlier. Prolific.	80
Pearson VF-6 (Verticillium and Fusarium Resistant): Released by the U.S.D.A. and the University of California in 1958, this new variety has shown great promise along the California Coastal areas. Vine is medium large, determinate, and vigorous. Fruits are a deep Pearson shape, but slightly smaller. Skin is deep red, smooth, thick walled, with less of a blossom end scar than Pearson. Flesh is firm, meaty, with very small core. Suitable for green wrap, market, and commercial canning. A heavy yielder, particularly in wilt infested areas.	80
Pearson VF-11 (Verticillium and Fusarium Resistant): Released by the U.S.D.A. and the University of California in 1958, this new Pearson type shows strong resistance to both Verticillium and Fusarium wilts. Vine is medium large, determinate, and the dense foliage furnishes good protection to the fruits, particularly during the later part of the picking season. Fruits are large, globe shaped, deep red in color, with a small blossom end scar. Skin is smooth, thick, and colors well. Flesh is firm, meaty, and has a small core. Suitable for market and canning. Heavy yielder.	85

TOMATO, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Pennheart: Color scarlet red. Fruit medium size flattened globe. It is a determinate or self-topping variety, rather dwarf. A heavy cropper, it is also an early variety.	63
Perfection: Color scarlet. Fruit medium size flattened globe. This is a useful medium or main crop variety. Plant is fairly vigorous. A good standard sort.	82
Ponderosa: Color deep purplish pink. Fruit very large, deep flat and ribbed. Weight 9 to 12 ounces, also called Beefsteak, splendid for slicing and of a mild flavor, plant large and spreading, foliage broad and medium green in color. Medium late variety.	90
Ponderosa Scarlet or Crimson Cushion: Color deep scarlet otherwise very similar to regular Ponderosa. Very solid and meaty, good table sort.	90
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper): Color rich bright scarlet, fruit a medium large globe shape, weight 5 to 6 ounces. A U.S.D.A. introduction as partially resistant to Fusarium wilt and nail-head rust. It is a determinate or self-topping variety, of vigorous growing habit, fruit colors well all over. Good quality, mild flavor, useful for shipping, canning, home garden and market. Second early.	70-76
Red Top Improved: Italian Pear Type used extensively for paste and puree processing. Vine is compact, determinate, with dense foliage which protects fruit from sun. Fruits which are borne in large clusters are thicker and shorter than San Marzano Large Fruited. Skin is a good red, smooth, and tough (almost leathery). Flesh is solid.	70-75
Roma (Fusarium Resistant): Similar to Red Top Improved except that it is resistant to Fusarium Wilt, and vines are not as dense.	70-75
Rutgers: Color deep bright red. Fruit a medium to large globe, only slightly flattened at stem end. Weight 6½ to 8 ounces. Introduced by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is wilt-resistant, colored well all over, flesh is firm, deep red, good for canning and juice. A heavy cropper, is used as a green wrapper in Florida and Texas. Vigorous plant, bushy growth, medium dark green. Second early.	76-80
Stokesdale: Color bright scarlet. Fruit large and globular, weight 5½ to 6 ounces. Useful for canning and shipping and particularly suitable for short season districts. A large smooth fruit and a heavy yielder. Plant is rather open with medium heavy foliage. Fairly early.	70



Tomato, San Marzano

TOMATO, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

San Marzano (Large-fruited type): Color deep red. An elongated flat sided, blunt ended fruit about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. A little larger selection of this well known variety, used for canning solid pack, tomato paste and puree. Thick flesh, hardly any juice. The fruit is borne in clusters. Plant is vigorous and rather open.

70

Stone: Color bright deep scarlet, fruits large, deep-flat, smooth, weight 7 to 8 ounces. Good for truckers and canners. Heavily productive, solid and meaty, popular everywhere. Vines long and vigorous, dark green. Main crop.

85

Sunblest: A determinate or self-topping type, fruits are of a brilliant scarlet color, almost a perfect globe shaped but sometimes a little flattened. Early and very productive, a handsome and very attractive fruit, medium large in size and has a good flavor.

65

US Hybrid 11: One of the most successful of the F₁ Hybrids, this was developed and recently released by the Department of Vegetable Crops, University of California at Davis. A cross between Ace and Earlypak, it is widely adapted to the Pacific Coast as an early and long season variety, though later tests have shown its range is not restricted to that area. Vine is very vigorous, large, determinate with dense foliage. Fruits are medium-oblate, smooth, and have excellent red color. Flesh is firm, mildly sub-acid, and small cored. Not prone to cracking, it makes an attractive green wrap package. Yields are heavy and continue over a long period.

75-80

Valiant: Color bright scarlet, fruit large globe shape, weight 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Fruit is large for such an early variety. A Francis C. Stokes variety, a little earlier and larger than Stokesdale. A good early market variety and also can be forced. Plant sparse and open. Early.

65-70

TOMATO, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Tomato, Small Fruited Varieties

Red Cherry: Color deep red, fruit small round about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter or size of a cherry, borne in clusters, used for preserving, pickling and on salads. Plants are large with spreading and much branched foliage; dense dark green.	75
Yellow Cherry: Color clear yellow. Similar in every other way to Red Cherry.	75
Red Pear: Color bright red. Fruit is pear shaped about 2 inches long. Can be used for preserving and pickling and is very ornamental on salads. Plants similar in habit to the Red Cherry type.	75
Yellow Pear: Color clear yellow about same size and habit as the Red Pear.	75
Red Plum: Color deep red. Fruit is oval or small plum shape. Very prolific, fruits borne in clusters. Plant is dark green, of spreading habit, main crop.	75-78
Yellow Plum: Color clean lemon yellow but in every other respect similar to the Red Plum.	75-78

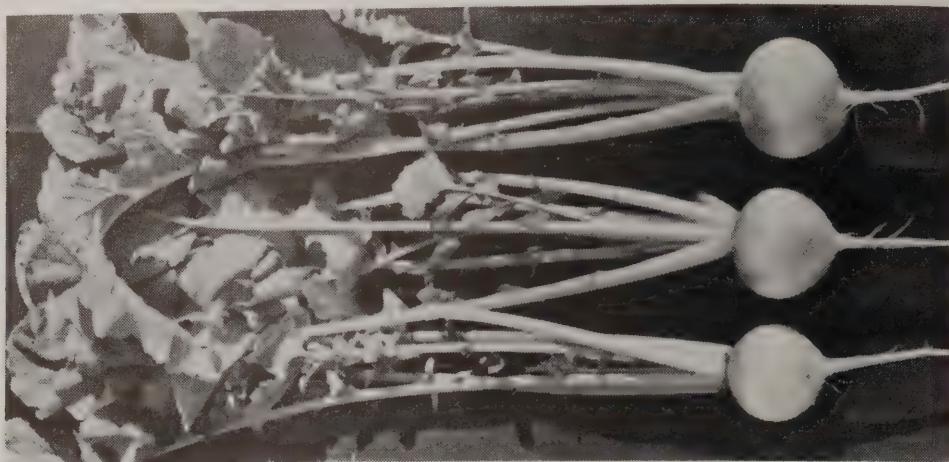
TURNIP

(Brassica rapa)

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Aberdeen Purple Top (Yellow Flesh): Large globular roots fairly late in developing but a good keeper, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, color of skin medium buff yellow with dark purple top. Color of flesh is pale yellow. Flesh is solid, chiefly used for stock feed but good for table when young. Tops 16 to 20 inches, cut-leaved, rather coarse, color deep bluish green.	75-80
Amber Globe (Yellow Flesh): Bronzy green-top, sometimes called Yellow Globe . A clean growing smooth globular root $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Flesh light or creamy amber yellow, solid and of good flavor. Can be used for table or stock feed. Tops, strong, 14 to 16 inches, cut-leaved, medium green.	70
Early White Flat Dutch Strapleaf (White Flesh): An all-white variety, sometimes a little tinged green on the top, very flat root, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in width with a little depression in the crown. Flesh white, sweet and tender, particularly in early stages. Tops medium strong straight up strapleaf, medium green. Useful for home and market gardens. Early.	45-47
Golden Ball (Orange Jelly) (Yellow Flesh): A completely yellow turnip, globular, about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, deep golden yellow. Flesh is bright yellow and solid, particularly sweet flavor. The best of the yellow turnips for home and market use. Tops are medium tall, cut-leaf.	60-65

Half-Long White (Hammer) (White Flesh): An all-white variety except in its later stages when it may be lightly tinted green where exposed to the sun. Cylindrical, about 6 to 7 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, partially stump ended. Flesh is firm and very sweet and tender. Specially suitable for culture under glass and a very good early variety when grown in the garden. Top medium dwarf, cut-leaved.	40
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Turnip, Purple Top White Globe

Days to
Maturity
from Seed**TURNIP, Continued**

Long White Cowhorn (White Flesh): Nearly all white but often tinted green on the part above ground. A long, sometimes twisted root 10 to 12 inches long and from 1½ to 3 inches broad, tapers to a point. Flesh is solid and of close texture, tender when young. Tops strong, erect cut-leaved and medium green. Can be used for home cooking when young but is chiefly used for cattle.

70-75

Milan, Early Purple Top (White Flesh): A very pretty flat root, base color pure white with a vivid purple top, at its best when about 3 inches across but will grow larger. Succeeds well under glass and in warm spots in the garden. Tops medium small, erect, strap-leaved, about 10 to 12 inches tall, medium green.

40

Milan, Early White (White Flesh): Similar to Purple-Top Milan in everything but color. White Milan is an all-sparkling-white variety, very attractive and of excellent flavor.

40

Pomeranian White Globe (Early White Globe or Large White Globe) (White Flesh): A large pure white globe-shaped root 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, smooth, solid and a good keeper. It is large for a home or market variety and should be used while still young when it is sweet and tender. As a variety for cattle feed it is earlier than many other of the globes. Tops 18 to 24 inches, cut-leaved and strong.

70-75

Purple-Top Flat Strapleaf (White Flesh): An old-established variety in use almost everywhere. A large flat root 2 inches deep and 3½ to 5 inches across, white base with rich purple top. Flesh white, crisp and tender especially in its earlier stages. Tops are 14 to 16 inches tall, erect, strap-leaved, medium green.

45-48

Purple-Top White Globe (Early Purple-Top or Red-Top Globe) (White Flesh): Perhaps the most in demand of all garden and market varieties. Deep globe shape, sometimes almost oval, it grows quickly to a large root about 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. A clean white skin with bright purplish-red top, smooth and attractive. Flesh is white, solid, crisp and remains tender and palatable for a long time. Tops 12 to 14 inches, cut leaf, medium green. An ideal home and market variety.

55



Turnip, Shogoin

TURNIP, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Seven Top (Winter Turnip Greens): A foliage Turnip raised in the Southern States as a winter annual. Makes plenty of leaf and sprouts in the spring, tender and tasty as Turnip greens. Can also be used for grazing for stock. Roots are tough, woody and inedible.

Shogoin (Japanese) (White Flesh): Plant is tall with long, light green, erect strap leaves. Roots are oval to round, about 3 inches in diameter, glistening white with pure white flesh of a mild and pleasant flavor. Foliage shows some resistance to aphids.

40-45

Snowball or White Sixweeks (White Flesh): A medium size globe-shaped root 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, smooth, clear white. Tops 10 to 14 inches high, medium green, erect and cut-leaf. Used as a home garden variety here, it is a well known and leading market variety in England and parts of Europe.

45

White Egg (White Flesh): A medium large garden and market variety, developing almost ten days later than Snowball. Oval or egg-shaped roots, about 4 inches long by 3 inches wide in center. Color of root is white, sometimes a little tinted with green on the shoulder. Flesh is clear white, crisp, sweet and tender. Tops 12 to 17 inches high, cut-leaf, medium-green. A very useful variety.

55

RUTABAGA or SWEDE-TURNIP (*Brassica napobrassica*)

American Purple-Top (or Long Island Purple-Top) (Yellow Flesh): The standard variety for home or market use, nearly globular in shape, about 5 to 6 inches in diameter, color of root deep buff yellow with rich purple-top. Flesh light creamy yellow, firm, crisp and of a pleasant flavor. Tops 16 to 20 inches tall, cut-leaf, fairly strong growing and of a bluish green color.

90

Laurentian (Yellow Flesh) (Canadian Shipper): Perfect shaped Swede, almost globular, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, almost neckless. Skin is good yellow with deep bright purple-top. Very uniform in cropping, it makes a splendid shipping variety. An excellent keeper. It has high feeding value and its fine texture makes it very popular with the market growers and as a table variety. Tops are moderately short.

95-100



Checking Trials—left to right: John Studer, R. B. Dessert, Sr., R. B. Dessert, Jr., A. M. Dessert, and Dr. Robert Tang

BREEDING AND TRIAL GROUNDS

Dessert's Breeding and Trial Grounds are maintained at El Centro and Marysville, California, and at Nyssa, Oregon. Geographically and climatically they are ideally suited at one time or another during the year to:

- Thoroughly check and evaluate the best of the modern varieties to maintain a high standard of quality.
- Selection of individual plants for breeding material.
- Making of cross-and-self pollinations and their proper appraisal.
- Determining general and specific adaptability of varieties, their resistance to various diseases and pests, and ideal planting dates.
- Furnish a natural outdoor show window to which are invited the most critical observers, academic or from the seed and produce trade, where they may judge and make recommendations to our research men as to what is most desirable in type and quality.



**DESSERT IS PROUD TO OFFER THE
FINEST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS IN
THE FINEST OF CONTAINERS**

**Hermetically Sealed Cans
(with attached key openers)**

These cans, attractively labelled with our label or yours, are filled and sealed at El Centro, California, under the most naturally dry conditions in this country.

Reports from Federal and State agencies furnish irrefutable evidence that a can forms a time capsule unequalled for the protection and preservation of the purity and viability of seeds.

VEGETABLE PLANTING INFORMATION

SEED REQUIRED			PLANTING DISTANCE			GERMINATION			Average Number of Seed Per Ounce
For 100 ft. Row Seeded Direct	Per Acre Trans- planted	Seeded Direct	Apart in Row (After Thinning)	Between Rows	Depth of Planting (inches)	Federal Seed Act Minimum	Average New Seed	Average Duration of Germ Power in Years	
1/2 oz....	4 oz....	1 lb....	18 to 24 in....	36 to 48 in....	1 in....	Artichoke Seed.....	65%	70%	2
1 oz....	1 lb....	6 lbs....	18 to 36 in....	24 to 48 in....	1 to 2 in....	Asparagus.....	70%	80%	3
1/2 lb....		60 lbs....	2 to 4 in....	18 to 24 in....	1 to 2 in....	Beans, Bush.....	75%	85%	1,000
1 oz....		30 lbs....	6 to 8 in....	18 to 48 in....	1 to 2 in....	Beans, Pole.....	75%	85%	100
1/4 oz....	4 oz....	2 lbs....	10 to 16 lbs....	1 to 4 in....	3/4 to 1 in....	Beet (and Swiss Chard).....	70%	75%	3
1/4 oz....	4 oz....	2 lbs....	18 to 24 in....	24 to 40 in....	2 in....	Broccoli.....	75%	80%	4
1/4 oz....	4 oz....	2 lbs....	18 to 24 in....	18 to 36 in....	2 in....	Brussels Sprouts.....	70%	80%	4,200
1/4 oz....	4 oz....	2 lbs....	12 to 24 in....	24 to 36 in....	2 in....	Cabbage.....	70%	85%	5,000
1/4 oz....	4 oz....	1 lb....	12 to 18 in....	36 to 48 in....	1 to 2 in....	Cardoon.....	65%	70%	1,750
1/2 oz....		3 lbs....	1 to 3 in....	18 to 24 in....	2 in....	Carrot.....	55%	70%	5,200
1/4 oz....	4 oz....	2 lbs....	18 to 24 in....	24 to 30 in....	2 in....	Cauliflower.....	75%	75%	14,000
1/4 oz....	4 oz....	1 lb....	4 to 8 in....	20 to 48 in....	1 to 2 in....	Celery.....	80%	80%	100,000
1/4 oz....	4 oz....	2 lbs....	12 to 18 in....	24 to 30 in....	1 to 2 in....	Collards.....	80%	80%	4,500
1/4 lb....		10 lbs....	4 to 6 in....	30 to 48 in....	1 to 2 in....	Corn, Sweet.....	75%	85%	125
1/8 oz....	4 oz....	10 lbs....	2 to 4 in....	12 to 18 in....	1/2 to 1 in....	Corn Salad.....	70%	75%	13,000
1/2 oz....		3 lbs....	2 to 4 in....	12 to 18 in....	1/4 in....	Cress Common.....	50%	65%	8,000
1/2 oz....		3 lbs....	1 to 3 ft....	3 to 6 ft....	1 to 2 in....	Cucumber.....	80%	85%	1,000
1/8 oz....		4 lbs....	6 to 12 in....	18 to 24 in....	1/4 to 1/2 in....	Dandelion.....	45%	60%	25,000
1/8 oz....		5 lbs....	4 to 8 in....	18 to 36 in....	1/4 to 1/2 in....	Dill.....	70%	70%	10,000
1/8 oz....		2 lbs....	18 to 24 in....	24 to 30 in....	1/4 to 1/2 in....	Egg Plant.....	65%	70%	5,000
1 oz....		1 lb....	8 to 12 in....	18 to 24 in....	1/2 in....	Endive.....	70%	80%	13,500
1/4 oz....		3 lbs....	4 to 12 in....	24 to 40 in....	1/2 in....	Fennel.....	75%	65%	5
1/4 oz....		3 lbs....	18 to 24 in....	24 to 36 in....	1/2 in....	Kale.....	75%	80%	3
1/4 oz....		4 lbs....	3 to 6 in....	12 to 24 in....	1/2 in....	Kohlrabi.....	75%	80%	4
1/4 oz....		4 lbs....	2 to 4 in....	12 to 42 in....	1/2 to 1 in....	LEEK.....	65%	80%	2
1/2 oz....		3 lbs....	4 to 14 in....	12 to 18 in....	1/2 in....	Lettuce.....	80%	85%	4
1/2 oz....		3 lbs....	2 to 3 ft....	6 to 8 ft....	1 to 2 in....	Melon, Musk.....	75%	85%	6
1 oz....		3 lbs....	2 to 3 ft....	6 to 8 ft....	1 to 2 in....	Melon, Water.....	70%	80%	5
1/4 oz....		4 lbs....	4 to 8 in....	12 to 24 in....	1/4 in....	Mustard.....	75%	85%	3
1/4 oz....		8 lbs....	12 to 24 in....	24 to 36 in....	1 in....	Okra.....	80%	80%	7,000
1 oz....		4 lbs....	2 to 4 in....	18 to 30 in....	1/2 to 1 in....	Onion.....	70%	80%	8,000
1/4 oz....		3 lbs....	4 to 8 in....	12 to 18 in....	1/8 in....	Parsley.....	65%	70%	16,000
1/2 oz....		3 lbs....	3 to 4 in....	18 to 24 in....	1/4 to 1/2 in....	Parsnip.....	65%	75%	1,200
1 lb....		80 to 120 lbs....	1 to 3 in....	24 to 36 in....	1 to 2 in....	Peas, Garden.....	80%	85%	225
1/8 oz....	4 oz....	2 lbs....	15 to 18 in....	18 to 30 in....	1/4 to 1/2 in....	Pepper.....	65%	75%	18,000
1/2 oz....		4 lbs....	3 to 4 ft....	8 to 12 ft....	1 to 2 in....	Pumpkin.....	75%	85%	425
1 oz....		10 lbs....	1 in....	12 to 18 in....	1/4 to 1/2 in....	Radish.....	75%	85%	12,500
1/2 oz....		8 lbs....	4 in....	24 to 48 in....	1/2 to 1 in....	Rhubarb, Seed.....	65%	70%	17,500
1/4 oz....		2 lbs....	6 to 8 in....	18 to 24 in....	1/2 to 1 in....	Rutabaga.....	75%	85%	2,800
1 oz....		8 lbs....	2 to 4 in....	18 to 24 in....	1/2 to 1 in....	Salsify.....	75%	75%	50 to 150
1/2 oz....		15 lbs....	3 to 6 in....	12 to 18 in....	1/2 to 1 in....	Spinach.....	60%	80%	4,000
1/2 oz....		4 lbs....	3 to 4 ft....	1 to 2 in....	1/2 to 1 in....	Squash, Summer.....	75%	85%	100
1/2 oz....		2 lbs....	3 to 4 ft....	1 to 2 in....	1/2 to 1 in....	Squash, Winter.....	80%	90%	3,000
1/8 oz....		2 lbs....	3 to 6 ft....	3 to 7 ft....	1/4 to 1/2 in....	Tomato.....	75%	85%	125
1/2 oz....		2 lbs....	3 to 4 in....	12 to 24 in....	1/4 to 1/2 in....	Turnip.....	80%	85%	10,000

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Egg Plant	31	Turnip	103
Endive	31	Watermelon	53

— CONDITIONS OF SALE —

The DESSERT SEED COMPANY warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further Warranty, express or implied.

MEMBER:

American Seed Trade Association

Pacific Coast States Seedmen's Association

California Seed Association

Southern Seedsmen's Association

Canadian Seedsmen's Association



Dewitt Seed Company, Inc.

B. CORTES CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

— GROWING STATIONS —